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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

International cooperation in combating transnational organized crime and corruption

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides an overview of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fight against transnational organized crime, in all its forms and manifestations, and corruption. The report complements the reports of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its sixth session and of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its fifth session, as well as the reports of the working groups established by those Conferences. The report also provides information on work undertaken as part of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and on international cooperation and technical assistance activities.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session, pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2013/247. It provides information on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with reference to Council resolutions 2005/17, entitled "International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime", and 2006/24, entitled "International cooperation in the fight against corruption", as well as General Assembly resolution 68/193, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity". The present report also provides information on the implementation of Commission resolution 22/3, entitled "Renewed efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto on the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention".

II. Transnational organized crime

A. Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

2. In its resolution 68/193, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols represented the most important tools of the international community to fight transnational organized crime.

3. The Assembly, in its resolution 68/193, and the Commission in its resolution 22/3, reiterated the need for the establishment of, inter alia, a transparent, efficient, non-intrusive, inclusive and impartial mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, aimed at assisting States parties in the full and effective implementation of those instruments, and, bearing in mind the urgent need to improve the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, invited Member States to continue the dialogue regarding the establishment of such a mechanism, particularly in view of the holding of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2014.

4. The agenda of the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to be held in Vienna from 6 to 10 October 2014, will cover the review of implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, as well as international cooperation, technical assistance and combating serious crimes as defined in the Convention, including new forms and dimensions of organized crime. The Conference has established five working groups. During the reporting period, three of the five working groups held meetings.

5. The seventh meeting of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance was held in Vienna from 28 to 30 October 2013. At that meeting, the Working Group discussed assistance, good practices and the comparison of national legislation in the areas of identifying and protecting victims

of and witnesses to organized crime; establishing capacity-building programmes for prosecutors, members of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies, including to enhance inter-agency cooperation and coordination; and assisting in harmonizing national legislation with the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols.

6. The fifth meeting of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons was held in Vienna from 6 to 8 November 2013. At that meeting, the Working Group focused on an analysis of key concepts of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Organized Crime Convention, with a focus on consent; how to reduce demand, including by fostering public-private partnerships and identifying factors that drive trafficking in persons; and forms of exploitation not specifically mentioned in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol but that have arisen in national, regional or international contexts or practice.

7. The second meeting of the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants was held in Vienna from 11 to 13 November 2013. During the meeting, good practices in special investigative techniques, multi-agency centres and informal cross-border cooperation and information-sharing were discussed.

8. The discussions held during the three meetings described above were fruitful and the recommendations adopted at those meetings will be forwarded to the Conference for consideration at its seventh session.

B. Promoting ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

9. The Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols have continued to attract adherence by States. In 2013, 6 States ratified the Convention (bringing the total number of parties to 179), 5 States ratified the Trafficking in Persons Protocol (bringing the total number of parties to 159); 3 States ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (bringing the total number of parties to 138); and 9 States ratified the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (bringing the total number of parties to 107).

10. The provision of legislative assistance for ratification and implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols is a key function of UNODC. Legislative assistance activities provided by UNODC headquarters and field offices include, upon request, training to relevant authorities and practitioners on the various aspects and requirements of the Convention and its Protocols, gap analysis, advice on existing legislation and support for drafting or amending legislation, including the provision of advice to parliamentarians.

11. Whether harmonization efforts are focused on domestic international cooperation laws, criminalization or other aspects of the Convention, such as protection of witnesses, the use of legal tools in the delivery of technical assistance for harmonization is critical. Legal tools offer a common methodology and guidance

for all stakeholders, whether they are involved in the delivery or receipt of technical assistance.

12. Model legislative provisions, model laws and legislative guides represent important components of the provision of assistance in harmonizing national legislation. Model laws and provisions are not intended to be incorporated directly into national laws; rather, they are designed to be adapted to the needs of each State in the light of its particular legal, social, economic and cultural traditions, following a careful and holistic review of its legislative context. Similarly, legislative guides are not intended to prescribe ways and means of implementing the Convention and its Protocols, but rather to furnish a range of options and examples that national drafters may wish to consider, taking into account different legal traditions and varying levels of institutional development.

13. UNODC has developed several model provisions and laws pertaining to the Convention and its Protocols, including: *Model Legislative Provisions against Organized Crime*; *Model Law against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*; *Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants*; *Model Law against Trafficking in Persons*; *Model Legislation on Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism* (for civil law systems); *Model Provisions on Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing, Preventive Measures and Proceeds of Crime (for Common Law Legal Systems)* (revised version forthcoming); "Model law on mutual assistance in criminal matters"; and *Model Law on Extradition*. UNODC has also developed a model treaty on extradition and a model treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters.

14. UNODC has started developing model legislative provisions to combat trafficking in fraudulent medicine, in line with the Organized Crime Convention. The model legislative provisions are to be accompanied by a commentary and will include various drafting options that may be applied to all legal systems and adaptable to the needs of each State, whatever its legal tradition and its social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions. Aimed at Governments, in particular legislative drafters, the model legislative provisions will be utilized to provide advisory services and assistance to countries in drafting, updating and/or reviewing relevant national legislation to combat trafficking in fraudulent medicine.

15. The above-mentioned model provisions and laws are complemented by a series of UNODC manuals, including the *Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition*, the *Manual on International Cooperation for the Purposes of Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime* and the *Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons*, which provide additional information on mechanisms for international cooperation.

16. The use of such tools in the provision of legislative assistance with respect to the Convention and its Protocols should satisfy the needs of different legal traditions, including constitutional principles and existing legal structures and enforcement arrangements, as well as different social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions. At the same time, such assistance should be sufficiently consistent to allow for an adequate degree of legislative harmonization in each country so that they might exchange mutual legal assistance and extradition requests, conclude agreements or arrangements on joint investigations and participate in other forms of international cooperation.

17. With a view to supporting the periodic national processes of law review and assessment and the planning and delivery of technical assistance, UNODC has started working on a needs assessment guide on the Organized Crime Convention. It will contain guidance on assessing actions that can be taken in a State party in order to ensure that implementation of the Organized Crime Convention is consistent.

18. The guide will consist of sets of standardized indicators and questions designed to enable experts from international organizations, non-governmental organizations, national Governments and relevant institutions, in particular policymakers and legislators, to conduct a comprehensive or specific assessment of selected aspects of implementation of the Organized Crime Convention. That includes identifying gaps in existing legislation and implementation, facilitating the formulation and development of technical assistance projects that adequately respond to the gaps and needs identified and facilitating the development of performance indicators for evaluating progress in implementation.

19. Information on the efforts of States parties to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols is also available in the database of legislation on the UNODC Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws against Organized Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal, which also includes a case law database and a link to the directory of competent national authorities. Through SHERLOC, UNODC aims to gather all information pertaining to international, regional and national efforts to combat organized crime on a single website, with a view to facilitating the dissemination of information.

Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the Organized Crime Convention

20. During the reporting period, UNODC contributed to international cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime by providing legal advisory services to draft new legislation or to review and amend existing frameworks on mutual legal assistance and extradition in Ethiopia, Myanmar, Nigeria and Viet Nam. UNODC is also assisting Ethiopia in the development of its institutional framework for international cooperation, in particular through the establishment of standard operating procedures for its central authority.

21. The establishment of a central authority with the responsibility and power to receive and draft requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition is not only a key requirement of the Organized Crime Convention, but has become necessary given the growing number of requests received by each country and the need to respond to those requests in a quick and complete manner. The institutionalization of such functions helps to concentrate expertise in one body and to monitor the execution of mutual legal assistance and extradition. It also contributes to the preservation of institutional memory and valuable contacts established with partner countries over time.

22. With those elements in mind, UNODC has worked to develop networks of prosecutors and central authorities responsible for receiving and preparing requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition in Central America and West Africa. Through the nomination of focal points, the holding of regular meetings and training events and the creation of websites containing information on national constituents, those networks will assist participating central authorities and prosecutors in

developing contacts with their counterparts, exchanging information about their respective legal systems and procedures and sharing good practices, thereby creating a community of practice within each region that will facilitate cooperation in ongoing cases.

23. Since 2011, over 1,300 prosecutors have participated in training organized by the Central American Network of Prosecutors against Organized Crime (REFCO) on a variety of topics, including extortion, wiretapping, money-laundering and electronic evidence collection. REFCO has demonstrated tangible results by coordinating joint investigations, which have already led to the collection of evidence, the seizure and confiscation of money and proceeds of crime and indictments and convictions in over a dozen cases. In 2013, REFCO organized two national workshops, nine regional workshops and five technical cooperation meetings and it cooperated with the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Organization of American States, the International Organization for Migration and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

24. The West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors network held its first two regional meetings in 2013, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the ECOWAS Court of Justice. Cooperation between two countries has already been facilitated on the margins of such meetings. The network has enabled some countries to express requests for assistance to amend their national framework for international cooperation or to establish a central authority. It has also been used as a vehicle for South-South cooperation, leading to an agreement that one of the more advanced West African countries would share its experience with another country from the region as part of a bilateral mission.

25. UNODC also worked to raise policymakers' awareness of the different aspects of the Organized Crime Convention that relate to international cooperation and to train prosecutors, magistrates and law enforcement officers on the use of the Convention and on best practices in international cooperation in criminal matters. In that respect, several regional and national meetings and training events were held, in particular in the Middle East and North Africa. In the delivery of training, UNODC places particular emphasis on practical approaches, using case studies and tailor-made tools, such as its manuals and handbooks on international cooperation in criminal matters and the Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool. In the past year, UNODC also strived to build on synergies between its various areas of work and delivered, or is in the process of delivering, several joint training events and meetings, in particular in the Middle East and North Africa (both at the national and regional levels) and in Namibia.

26. One of the elements of the interregional drug control approach of UNODC to stemming drug trafficking from Afghanistan is promoting closer cooperation between existing law enforcement coordination centres and platforms. To achieve that, UNODC proposed leveraging the combined strengths of individual networks by creating a "network of networks" to establish and strengthen cooperative links between various entities in the fight against trafficking.

27. As a preliminary step, an inter-agency meeting was held in Istanbul, Turkey, in December 2013. During that meeting, the mandates and priorities of the participant agencies, including the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre, the Gulf Criminal Intelligence Centre to Combat Drugs, the joint planning

cell and the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center, were examined and opportunities for collaboration and coordinated operational activities were explored. The meeting was attended by representatives from international partners including the European Police Office (Europol), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the World Customs Organization and concluded with a joint statement on cooperation between the parties. It is anticipated that a similar meeting will be held in 2014 in order to foster cooperation in related operational activities.

28. Pursuant to its mandate to support interregional networking, UNODC continues to support the Asset Recovery Network of the Financial Action Task Force of South America against Money-Laundering (GAFISUD). UNODC also continues to support the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network of Southern Africa through its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism and has assisted in the launch of the Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network for Asia and the Pacific.

29. In 2013, the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism focused its efforts on the feasibility of setting up a similar network in West Africa. A regional conference was to be held in Dakar in March 2014 with a view to encouraging research in the area of asset forfeiture and management in West Africa and exploring ways to improve the effectiveness of existing regimes throughout the region by setting up an asset recovery inter-agency network for the region.

30. Through the Global Programme, UNODC provides technical assistance and capacity-building to assist Member States in preventing and suppressing illicit financial flows and also in seizing the proceeds from drugs and crime. In 2013, UNODC collaborated with the World Bank and INTERPOL to research and draft the report *Pirate Trails: Tracking the Illicit Financial Flows from Pirate Activities off the Horn of Africa*, which was published in November 2013. In addition, UNODC is organizing an interregional workshop on illicit financial flows from wildlife trafficking that is to be held in Pretoria in May 2014.

31. The partnership between UNODC and the World Bank in the area of combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism again delivered positive outcomes for both organizations; the Global Programme and the World Bank continue to share the cost of employing a mentor in the Mekong subregion on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

32. The mentor programme remains the flagship programme for delivering technical assistance in the field. It provides a means for UNODC to better understand the needs, priorities and challenges faced by beneficiary Member States in establishing and developing comprehensive systems to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. Through their long-term presence in a country or region, the mentors are able to establish meaningful and trusting relationships with counterpart agencies. Such relationships allow for more effective delivery of sustainable capacity-building for key agencies, including financial intelligence units, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices and policymakers. In 2013, UNODC had regional advisers in the Mekong subregion (covering Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam) and in West Africa (covering Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea,

Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo) to assist countries, in particular with legal and law enforcement-related issues, in combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism. The mentor based in Pretoria (whose work covers Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) focused, in particular, on the strengthening of the countries' asset forfeiture regimes.

33. In 2013, UNODC organized and took part in a series of workshops (in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Myanmar, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, the State of Palestine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yemen) on issues relating to combating money-laundering and countering terrorism financing in order to provide sustainable capacity in those Member States.

34. Assistance in establishing financial intelligence units and in training law enforcement and judicial officers will remain a technical assistance priority for UNODC as part of its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism.

C. Promoting ratification and implementation of the Protocols to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

1. Trafficking in Persons Protocol

35. UNODC assists Member States in implementing the Trafficking in Persons Protocol through normative work and technical assistance. Guidance on international cooperation in criminal matters is integrated into all relevant UNODC activities.

36. UNODC continues to maintain the Human Trafficking Case Law Database, which is a global database that contains information on trafficking in persons court cases and includes details of the nationalities of victims and perpetrators, trafficking routes, verdicts and other related information. The database is a public, web-based tool and serves to increase the visibility of successful prosecutions and practices, identify global patterns and promote awareness of trafficking in persons. The ultimate purpose of the database is to contribute to increasing the number of convictions globally. Since 2011, the database has grown rapidly and now provides access to information on more than 935 cases in 78 jurisdictions. All of the case information in the database is available in English, French and Spanish.

37. UNODC organized a regional training workshop on combating trafficking in persons that brought together criminal justice practitioners from the Pacific island States of Fiji, Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. It was held in Suva from 17 to 19 June 2013. The workshop was organized in partnership with the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, in recognition of its key role in training coordination, knowledge-sharing and promotion of regional cooperation.

38. UNODC organized, in collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the Center for Combating Cyber Crimes of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Moldova, a training session on strengthening capacities for combating cybercrime, in the framework of the UNODC project "Improving criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons in South-Eastern Europe with special focus on Moldova". The session took place in Chisinau from 18 to 20 June 2013 and was attended by 28 participants, of whom 24 were investigators and 4 were prosecutors.

39. UNODC, together with the Ministry of Justice and with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Congo, organized a training session for criminal justice practitioners on combating trafficking in persons from 26 to 28 November 2013. The training session focused on special investigative techniques, in particular for financial investigations, and international and regional cooperation. The training session concluded with a day dedicated to a mock trial.

40. To promote international cooperation in Iraq, UNODC organized, together with the European Union Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq, a workshop on international cooperation to combat trafficking in persons. It was held in Baghdad from 17 to 20 November 2013 and was attended by 23 participants, including police officers, judges, prosecutors and other law practitioners. Extradition, transfer of criminal proceedings and of sentenced persons, mutual legal assistance, rogatory commissions and international requests for confiscation of assets were among the topics discussed.

41. To continue promoting international cooperation in South-Eastern Europe to combat the use of the Internet in trafficking in persons cases, UNODC organized a regional conference entitled "Strengthening the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons in South-Eastern Europe — combating abuse of the Internet and strengthening cross-border intelligence-sharing" that was held in Chisinau on 5 and 6 December 2013. Participants shared experiences and best practices in combating cybercrime and the abuse of the Internet in trafficking in persons cases, as well as information on cross-border intelligence-sharing and joint investigation teams dealing with trafficking in persons.

2. Smuggling of Migrants Protocol

42. UNODC assists Member States in implementing the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol through normative work and technical assistance. Guidance on international cooperation in criminal matters is integrated into all relevant UNODC activities.

43. Together with the Special Administrative Unit for Migration in Colombia, UNODC conducted an assessment of the legislation and the overall situation with regard to the smuggling of migrants in Colombia. The Government of Colombia was presented with the results of that assessment, in which the phenomenon of smuggling of migrants in the country and its legal, institutional and judicial repercussions were described. Following that presentation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced its commitment to take steps towards ratifying the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. UNODC also provided legislative assistance for the formulation of a law against the smuggling of migrants in Cambodia.

44. To support transregional cooperation in smuggling of migrants cases, UNODC organized a multidisciplinary training workshop on interregional cooperation to respond to the smuggling of migrants. It was held in Vienna from 22 to 25 July 2013. Bringing together representatives from three continents along an identified migrant smuggling route, the workshop promoted informal and formal cooperation and information-sharing, such as through establishing communication procedures and information and data exchange, which equipped the criminal justice actors with an understanding of key elements of international cooperation and provided them with the necessary tools to undertake such cooperation. The workshop also facilitated the exchange of best practices, specific procedures and investigative techniques among participants.

45. UNODC provides direct support for the sharing of information related to the smuggling of migrants and irregular migration among members and observers of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime through a voluntary reporting mechanism.

46. During its chairmanship of the Global Migration Group, UNODC led the development of a thematic paper entitled *Exploitation and Abuse of International Migrants, Particularly Those in an Irregular Situation: a Human Rights Approach*, which contributed to the High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development hosted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva on 4 September 2013.

47. UNODC launched an issue paper on corruption and the smuggling of migrants on the margins of the meeting of the Working Group on the Smuggling of Migrants held in Vienna from 11 to 13 November 2013. The paper aims at assisting policymakers and practitioners to prevent and address corruption related to the smuggling of migrants. Developed through expert consultations, the issue paper contains an examination of the intersections between corruption and the smuggling of migrants, and the main challenges to and good practices on preventing and combating those intertwined issues.

3. Firearms Protocol

48. In its resolution 6/2, entitled "Promoting accession to and implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime", the Conference of the Parties reaffirmed its resolution 5/4, in which it requested States to, inter alia, strengthen their mechanisms and strategies for border control in order to prevent trafficking in firearms, and to afford each other the broadest possible bilateral, regional and international cooperation so as to facilitate the tracing of firearms and the investigation and prosecution of firearms-related offences, in conformity with their national laws.

49. Through its Global Firearms Programme, UNODC has continued to support and promote such cooperation at the regional and international levels. International cooperation in criminal matters, including the investigation and prosecution of cases on trafficking in firearms, is a central element of the Programme's capacity-building component. The comprehensive training curriculum on firearms developed by the Programme also contains a specific module dedicated to international cooperation.

50. In October 2013, two national training courses organized under the framework of the Programme were held for investigators and prosecutors from Ghana and Senegal. The courses included a component on international cooperation. At the regional level, representatives of the Programme participated in and contributed to the holding of the meeting of the Network of West African Central Authorities and Prosecutors against Organized Crime Prosecutors held from 12 to 14 November 2013 in Praia, and provided substantive inputs on the subject of international cooperation in the context of cases of trafficking in firearms. The meeting was attended by high-ranking prosecutors and representatives from the central authorities of 15 countries from West Africa. Ongoing cooperation has also been maintained between the Global Firearms Programme and the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR), through its Working Group on Firearms and Explosives. In June 2013, a presentation was made by representatives of the Programme to MERCOSUR member States on the regional cross-analysis of firearms legislation and the status of implementation of the Programme, and a discussion on the topic was held.

III. Corruption

A. Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

1. Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

51. At its third session, held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption adopted resolution 3/1, entitled "Review mechanism", in which it adopted the terms of reference of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, contained in the annex to that resolution. The Implementation Review Group, which oversees the work of the Mechanism, held its fourth session in Vienna from 27 to 31 May 2013 and its resumed fourth session in Panama City on 26 and 27 November 2013, during the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. At its resumed fourth session, the Implementation Review Group considered the review of implementation of the Convention, technical assistance, financial and budgetary matters and other matters.

52. In accordance with resolution 4/6 of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled "Non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption", the second briefing for non-governmental organizations was held in Vienna on 30 May 2013, on the margins of the fourth session of the Implementation Review Group. The briefing was conducted by the secretariat and chaired by the Vice-President of the Conference and a summary of the briefing was made available to the Implementation Review Group.

53. At its fifth session, the Conference adopted decision 5/1, entitled "Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption" in which it decided, inter alia, that the Implementation Review Group

should collect, with the support of the secretariat, and discuss relevant information in order to facilitate the assessment of performance in accordance with paragraph 48 of the terms of reference, following the completion of the first review cycle.

54. UNODC provided technical and substantive services for the Implementation Review Mechanism and to the Implementation Review Group, which in 2013 started the fourth year of reviews of the current cycle. Those services included providing training to governmental experts from States parties under review and reviewing States, supporting the country reviews and producing thematic reports on implementation trends and the technical assistance needs identified during the review process. In the first, second and third years of the current cycle, 27, 41 and 35 countries were reviewed, respectively. For the fourth year of the cycle, 64 reviews have already started, and at least two further reviews of new States parties are due to start in 2014. At the date of reporting, 55 executive summaries of country reports had been made available to the Implementation Review Group in all six official languages of the United Nations, with more available as conference room papers in the language of the review. Follow-up technical assistance activities have been initiated to address gaps identified through country reviews. A total of $8,874,423 in voluntary contributions were received in support of the Implementation Review Mechanism from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the period 2010-2013. In-kind contributions were also provided by Benin, China, Italy, Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates.

2. Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

55. At its meeting held in Vienna from 26 to 28 August 2013, the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption addressed the topics of integrity in the judiciary, judicial administration, prosecution services and public education, in particular the engagement of children and young people and the role of mass media and the Internet, reaching a series of conclusions and recommendations.[1] The Working Group also adopted the topics proposed in the workplan for 2014 and 2015.

56. At its fifth session, the Conference of the States Parties adopted resolution 5/4, entitled "Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption" in which it decided, inter alia, that the Working Group should continue its work and hold at least two meetings prior to the sixth session of the Conference.

3. Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery

57. At its meeting held in Vienna on 29 and 30 August 2013, the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery held two thematic discussions, based on its workplan: special cooperation and financial intelligence units (articles 56 and 58 and relevant other articles of the Convention); and freezing and seizure (articles 54 and 55 and other relevant articles of the Convention). In its

[1] For the text of the conclusions and recommendations, see the report of the meeting (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2013/5).

conclusions and recommendations, the Group among others, encouraged the disclosure of information without prior request, fast seizure and freezing mechanisms, early communication and sharing of information before starting formal mutual legal assistance procedures, case coordination meetings among the requested and requesting States, and the exchange of experts.[2]

58. At its fifth session, the Conference of the States Parties adopted resolution 5/3, entitled "Facilitating international cooperation in asset recovery", in which it decided, inter alia, that the Working Group should continue its work and hold at least two meetings prior to the sixth session of the Conference of the States Parties.

4. Meeting of experts to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption

59. The second meeting of experts to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held on 25 and 26 November 2013 in Panama City, during the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties, pursuant to resolution 4/2 of the Conference, entitled "Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation". A panel discussion was held on practical aspects of and challenges encountered in the field of international cooperation to combat corruption. Experts agreed on the need to raise awareness among practitioners about the added value of chapter IV of the Convention, including promoting the use of the Convention as a basis for international cooperation.

60. At its fifth session, the Conference adopted resolution 5/1, entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement cooperation in the detection of corruption offences in the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption", in which it, inter alia, decided that the next open-ended intergovernmental meeting of experts on international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption should be held back to back with the corresponding Working Group on International Cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

B. Promoting ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

1. Tools and knowledge-building

61. UNODC has continued to develop and disseminate knowledge tools to address the needs of anti-corruption practitioners.

62. The Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) web-based platform, developed by UNODC in 2012, was visited by 18,725 people at least once in 2013 (the total number for 2012 was 10,000). The legal library, which is a part of TRACK, now contains laws, jurisprudence and information on anti-corruption authorities from over 178 States.

[2] For the text of the conclusions and recommendations, see the report of the meeting (CAC/COSP/WG.2/2013/4).

63. At the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties, UNODC launched tools tailored to a wide range of stakeholders, including an implementation guide (to be published in 2014) on article 11 of the Convention against Corruption (Measures relating to the judiciary and prosecution services); the *Guidebook on Anti-Corruption in Public Procurement and the Management of Public Finances: Good Practices in Ensuring Compliance with Article 9 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption*; *Reporting on Corruption: A Resource Tool for Governments and Journalists*; *A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events*; *A Resource Guide on State Measures for Strengthening Corporate Integrity*; and the *Anti-Corruption Ethics and Compliance Handbook for Business*. In addition, a draft digest of asset recovery cases was made available to States parties for their comments, which would be taken into account when finalizing the document.

64. UNODC continued to implement three projects with funding from the Siemens Integrity Initiative. Under two of those projects, UNODC completed legal diagnoses and baseline studies in India and Mexico to assess compliance with the Convention against Corruption on public procurement, as well as on incentives and sanctions for corporate integrity. As a result, legislative reforms are being recommended and comprehensive training programmes for relevant Government and private-sector practitioners are being developed for roll-out in 2014. Under a third project, UNODC has developed and adopted a communication and outreach strategy for the private sector and a micro-site on anti-corruption for the private sector is to be launched in early 2014.

65. As part of the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative, an online menu of 20 topics that contains approximately 700 anti-corruption educational materials was launched in January 2013 to support professors and students interested in teaching and studying anti-corruption issues in higher education institutions. UNODC has developed a curriculum on the Convention against Corruption, also under the Siemens Integrity Initiative, which is currently being taught at five universities. An additional 30 universities have expressed interest in participating in the project.

66. UNODC provided continuing support to countries in collecting data and developing statistical indicators to provide benchmarks for the assessment of corruption and to support evidence-based normative, policy and operational decisions. In that regard, the regional report *Business, Corruption and Crime in the Western Balkans: The Impact of Bribery and other Crime on Private Enterprise* and seven related national reports, the report *Corruption and Integrity Challenges in the Public Sector of Iraq* and the report *Corruption in Afghanistan: Recent Patterns and Integrity Challenges in the Public Sector* were launched in 2013.

67. Tools and products have also been developed jointly with the World Bank as part of the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative (see paragraphs 77-79 below).

2. Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the Convention against Corruption

68. UNODC has continued to provide a broad set of tailored technical assistance activities covering the breadth of the Convention to meet the growing demands of Member States.

69. Under the Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme, national advisers are currently deployed in Maputo and Juba and there are regional advisers responsible for South-East and South Asia, North, West, East and Southern Africa, Central America, the Pacific region, the Middle East and small island developing States. Those advisers have been providing professional expertise at the country and regional levels to facilitate the delivery of on-site guidance and advice to States parties requesting assistance. Their role has been increasingly crucial in providing technical assistance in support of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

70. Upon request from the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia, UNODC has begun conducting national studies on the criminalization of obstruction of justice during the investigation and prosecution of corruption and on the criminalization of corporate corruption, based on recommendations stemming from the country review.

71. In October 2012, UNODC started implementing a comprehensive assistance project to support the South Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission. An organizational development strategy and a technical development strategy were developed and endorsed by the senior management of the Commission and support has also been provided for staff members of the Commission to participate in regional meetings to learn from relevant experiences. A provisional computerized income and asset declaration system has been installed and is currently being tested. Discussions have begun with senior management at the Commission on how to best develop an overall strategic plan for the Commission that complements the existing national anti-corruption strategy.

72. In Nigeria, a four-and-a-half-year anti-corruption programme financed by the European Union became operational in December 2012. Its aims are to provide effective support to anti-corruption coordination, policy formulation and legislation, using an evidence-based approach; to strengthen institutional and operational capacity in the main anti-corruption agencies and entities with an emphasis on cooperation; and to enhance accountability, transparency and civil society engagement in the fight against corruption.

73. In 2013, UNODC also launched a project in Iraq to address the shortcomings that authorities faced with regard to preventing, detecting and investigating corruption through providing support for legislative reform, capacity-building of investigators, civil society engagement and measures to counter money-laundering. The project seeks to build on the outcome of the Implementation Review Mechanism and recent surveys and assessments conducted by UNODC in the country.

74. With regard to international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to corruption, in Mongolia, for example, training on drafting mutual legal assistance requests was delivered to practitioners and follow-up advice was provided on specific issues in that regard. In Iraq, UNODC conducted a workshop on international standards and operational challenges with regard to mutual legal assistance and extradition in corruption cases. Training workshops on mutual legal assistance were also delivered in Indonesia, Pakistan and Viet Nam.[3]

[3] For more information, see the Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2014/2-E/CN.15/2014/2).

3. Cooperation with other entities

75. To strengthen existing efforts to cooperate and coordinate the provision of technical assistance in anti-corruption matters, UNDP, UNODC and the United Nations System Staff College have developed an inter-agency training package on the integration of anti-corruption programming into the work of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. Following the train-the-trainers course held in April 2013, UNODC and UNDP started advising and training staff from Governments and United Nations entities on how to incorporate anti-corruption efforts into the Framework.

76. Under the "Partnership for anti-corruption knowledge" initiative, UNODC and UNDP have developed a training manual to be employed in regional and national training programmes on the use of the Convention against Corruption to enhance the effectiveness and impact of development cooperation related to anti-corruption and governance.

77. To avoid duplication of efforts and build synergies with partners when developing and implementing anti-corruption technical assistance projects and programmes, UNODC continued its partnership with the World Bank in the joint StAR Initiative and with the United Nations Global Compact for activities related to the private sector. In the framework of the memorandum of understanding between UNODC and UNDP, both entities have launched a joint anti-corruption project for the Pacific and two complementary global projects with parallel workplans covering East, North and Southern Africa, the Middle East, South and South-East Asia and small island developing States. UNODC and UNDP also finalized a comparative analysis of the Convention against Corruption and the Arab Anti-Corruption Convention of the League of Arab States.

78. Knowledge products continued to be developed under the StAR Initiative in 2013, and *Left out of the Bargain: Settlements in Foreign Bribery Cases and Implications for Asset Recovery* was finalized and launched at the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties. Also under the Initiative, assistance continued to be provided to 23 States in the form of tailored training and preparatory case assistance programmes and technical support was given to the second meeting of the Arab Forum on Asset Recovery, held in Marrakech, Morocco, in October 2013 in the context of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition.

79. The Global Focal Point Network was launched in January 2009 as a partnership between the StAR Initiative and INTERPOL to create a global network of asset recovery expert practitioners. The objective of the Network is to provide global operational support to facilitate the international recovery of stolen assets through the building of trust among practitioners, the sharing of technical knowledge and the development of practical tools. The virtual Global Focal Point Platform has been established on the secure website of INTERPOL, enabling focal points to exchange information and technical knowledge; as at 31 January 2014, 103 countries were participating in the initiative.

80. In collaboration with the International Olympic Committee, UNODC finalized the study *Criminalization Approaches to Combat Match-Fixing and Illegal/Irregular Betting: a Global Perspective*, and it was presented during the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties. Furthermore, UNODC

continued to provide expert advice during negotiations on a new Council of Europe convention against the manipulation of sports results.

81. UNODC participated as an observer in the Group of Twenty (G-20) Anti-Corruption Working Group and provided input to the Leaders' Declaration adopted at the G-20 summit held in St. Petersburg, Russia, in September 2013, in which the leaders of the G-20 stated that they would continue to encourage all G-20 member countries to ratify and implement the Convention against Corruption. UNODC also provided advice on the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the period 2013-2014, in which it was stated that G-20 countries would enhance the transparency and inclusivity of their reviews under the Convention by making use, on a voluntary basis, of the options in the terms of reference to the Implementation Review Mechanism.

82. Under the Russian presidency of the G-20, UNODC continued to be an active member of the Business-20 (B-20) Task Force on Improving Transparency and Anti-Corruption. UNODC contributed to the identification of B-20 priority areas and the development of key recommendations for individual and collective action by Governments and businesses from the G-20 and beyond for each of those priority areas, which included the involvement of the private sector in the Implementation Review Mechanism and a preliminary study on possible regulatory developments to enhance the private sector role in the fight against corruption in a global business context.

83. UNODC also strengthened its partnerships with the business community and increased its work to promote public-private partnerships, with several projects being finalized on the basis of the leadership of and financial contributions received from the Russian Federation. Moreover, UNODC and the United Nations Global Compact continued to cooperate on the interactive e-learning tool for the private sector entitled "The Fight against Corruption". Since the launch of a certificate programme in February 2013, it has had over 72,000 online users and other language versions have been developed, often in cooperation with the private sector and other United Nations entities.

84. Within the framework of its Looking Beyond project, UNODC, in partnership with the UNCAC Coalition, has continued delivering a series of training sessions that aim to enhance the capacity of non-governmental organizations to understand the Convention and its Implementation Review Mechanism and has encouraged them to engage with the private sector in anti-corruption activities through a small grants scheme.

4. Meetings and special events

85. UNODC contributed substantively to a number of national, regional and international anti-corruption workshops and conferences, raising the profile of the Convention and providing policy guidance and technical advice on its implementation. UNODC also continued to participate in the Group of States against Corruption of the Council of Europe, the Mechanism for Follow-up on the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the Network on Governance of the OECD Development Assistance Committee. UNODC has also made

substantial contributions to the discussions within the United Nations on the post-2015 development agenda by advocating for the inclusion of anti-corruption and governance indicators in any future sustainable development goals.

86. Since 2009, UNODC and UNDP have marked International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December with a joint campaign. In 2013, it was launched under the theme "Zero Corruption — 100% Development" in an effort to encourage a multisectoral approach involving all stakeholders, including those outside the public sector, such as the private sector, non-governmental and community-based organizations and the media. Discussions, educational and cultural events, marches, media events and extensive social media outreach were organized in countries around the world, some of them with the support of UNODC and UNDP and their local partners. Communications materials were made available for free download in all official languages of the United Nations from the website www.anticorruptionday.org.

87. In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Convention, the United Nations Postal Administration, in collaboration with UNODC, produced a custom stamp sheet, which was introduced at the fifth session of the Conference of States Parties.[4]

88. Furthermore, a regional anti-corruption conference for South-Eastern European countries was held in Sarajevo on 9 and 10 December 2013 to commemorate International Anti-Corruption Day and the tenth anniversary of the adoption and opening for signature of the Convention against Corruption. The conference was organized by UNODC and the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in partnership with the UNDP regional centre for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the European Commission.

IV. Recommendations

89. The Commission may wish to remind Member States of the need to improve implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols by:

(a) Supporting efforts to expand the knowledge base on transnational organized crime and to prioritize knowledge management on legislation and case law related to transnational organized crime;

(b) Supporting efforts to intensify and systematize the provision of legislative assistance on the Convention and its Protocols;

(c) Supporting efforts to establish new and to maintain and strengthen existing regional networks and to promote cooperation between networks.

90. The Commission may wish to urge Member States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols and to the Convention against Corruption and to take every step needed to ensure their effective implementation. In particular, the Commission may wish to urge States to provide financial and material contributions for the convening of working groups and workshops to assist in the implementation of both Conventions.

[4] See http://unstamps.un.org/unpa/en/products/Miscellaneous_Products/Panama/index.html.

91. The Commission may wish to continue supporting the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the work of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. In particular, it may wish to reiterate its call upon States to make financial contributions in support of the Conferences, related technical assistance activities and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention against Corruption.

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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism

Assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report reviews progress made during 2013 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular by its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in delivering technical assistance in the area of counter-terrorism. The report highlights efforts made and challenges faced in adequately responding to the evolving needs of Member States regarding the criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism, and emphasizes the need for enhanced governmental support to meet those challenges. The report concludes with a set of recommendations for consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report covers the activities undertaken during 2013 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in particular its Terrorism Prevention Branch, in providing assistance to Member States for implementing the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism.

2. During the period under review, the mandate of UNODC regarding counter-terrorism technical assistance was reiterated by the General Assembly in resolutions 68/187, on technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, resolutions 67/99 and 68/119, on measures to eliminate international terrorism, resolutions 67/189 and 68/193, on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, and resolution 68/178, on protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.

II. Delivering technical assistance

3. The Office provides legal and capacity-building assistance to requesting Member States that is aimed at strengthening the capacity of their criminal justice systems to prevent and combat terrorism. Since January 2003, 169 Member States have been supported by the Terrorism Prevention Branch in ratifying and implementing the 18 international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism and in strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice systems to effectively implement those instruments in conformity with the rule of law.

4. In 2013, UNODC continued to provide legal technical assistance to requesting Member States for the ratification and legislative incorporation of the provisions of those instruments into national legislation. This work contributed to 24 new ratifications of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism, and led to the preparation of 16 new or revised pieces of national counter-terrorism legislation.

5. In addition, mindful of the fact that the capacity of national criminal justice officials to apply the relevant legislation in their daily work is fundamental to effectively preventing and combating terrorism, the Branch further strengthened its capacity-building work. It focused on further enhancing the knowledge and practices of national criminal justice systems with regard to investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating terrorism cases, as well as their capacity to cooperate regionally and internationally. In 2013, UNODC provided capacity-building assistance to 83 Member States worldwide, through 93 workshops (at the national, subregional and regional levels) and trained more than 2,500 criminal justice officials.

6. The 2012 structural reorganization of the Terrorism Prevention Branch into three geographical sections, with focal points on thematic areas in each section, has continued to prove its effectiveness in ensuring a greater focus on the implementation of the mandate of UNODC from a regional perspective, and in removing any artificial separation between the regional and thematic work of the Office. Headquarters has continued to provide leadership and strategic guidance to

implement a coherent programme of activities throughout the world, substantive and specialized expertise, and policy coordination. Field counter-terrorism experts located in North, West and East Africa, in Yemen, in Central, South and South-East Asia and in Latin America have continued to provide local expertise and operational capacity to support the development of in-depth country and regional programmes, as well as the implementation of UNODC counter-terrorism activities on the ground.

A. Technical assistance activities

7. The objective of UNODC counter-terrorism activities is to strengthen the universal legal regime against terrorism. This is achieved through: (a) promoting the ratification of the 18 international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism and assisting Member States with the incorporation of the provisions of those instruments into national legislation; (b) building the capacity of national officials to implement counter-terrorism legislation; and (c) promoting regional and international cooperation in criminal matters. These activities form the basis of building an effective criminal justice response to terrorism.

1. Ratification and legislative incorporation of the international legal instruments

8. In 2013, UNODC continued to provide legislative assistance and ratification assistance to Member States upon request. In particular, national legislative drafting workshops were held in Kazakhstan (30 and 31 January), Kyrgyzstan (24 and 25 April), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (25-27 February), Panama (27-30 May), Paraguay (7-9 May), Tajikistan (21 and 22 January), Tunisia (24-26 July), Turkmenistan (20-24 May) and Yemen (24, 25, 27 and 28 February). Afghanistan, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Thailand were also provided with legislative assistance relating to the incorporation of the provisions of the international legal instruments into domestic legislation. Furthermore, UNODC provided legislative assistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nicaragua during the legislative drafting activities related to countering terrorism financing that were organized by the World Bank from 4 to 8 March and from 15 to 19 April in Managua and from 30 September to 4 October in Vientiane.

9. The Branch made use of cost-effective telecommunications facilities, in preparation for or follow-up to on-the-ground activities, and electronic communications, for the provision of ad hoc legal advice.

10. In 2013, 24 new ratifications were concluded by assisted countries, and 16 new or revised pieces of national counter-terrorism legislation were prepared with the assistance of UNODC.

2. Capacity-building

11. In response to the increased demand for counter-terrorism legal technical assistance, UNODC has continued to assist Member States in building and strengthening the capacities of their criminal justice systems to apply the provisions of the 18 international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism.

12. To this end, UNODC has continued to work closely with representatives and experts of recipient countries. In addition to formal communications pursued through the permanent missions in Vienna, Geneva and New York and ministries of foreign affairs, extensive consultations and working-level contacts have been carried out with concerned ministries and with judicial and prosecutorial services to ensure full ownership of the programmes by recipient countries.

13. The Office worked in close cooperation with the national authorities of requesting Member States, including Afghanistan, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Montenegro, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia and Yemen, to help develop and implement tailored counter-terrorism activity plans.

14. National, regional and international capacity-building workshops for criminal justice officials on a wide range of criminal justice topics related to the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorist cases were organized, inter alia, in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Yemen.

15. The Terrorism Prevention Branch, in response to the increasingly complex nature of terrorism, has continued to develop capacity-building training for investigators, prosecutors and judges on a broader range of terrorism-related offences. This assistance is meant to provide Member States with the specialized skills required to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases. Such technical assistance is an integral part of the national and regional training that UNODC provides to Member States, often in close cooperation with relevant United Nations agencies and partner organizations.

(a) Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes

16. The Office, in response to the growing need by Member States for technical assistance related to the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, has continued to strengthen its efforts to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners worldwide to address this threat.

17. Following the 2012 launch of its technical assistance tool on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, the Branch has utilized that tool in several of its technical assistance activities. The tool has proved to be effective in providing practical guidance for policymakers, investigators, judges and prosecutors on effective criminal justice responses to cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. Practitioners found the actual judicial cases in which the Internet was the key tool for the commission of a terrorist act, contained in this tool, to be a very useful source of reference. For example, the Branch organized a national workshop for criminal justice officers on special investigative techniques relating to digital communication channels (wireless, local area network (LAN), Skype and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)) in Rabat from 21 to 23 January 2013.

18. Throughout 2013, the Branch participated in several conferences and workshops related to the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and used those opportunities to present this tool and the related work of UNODC to Member States and to regional and other international organizations. Such opportunities included:

(a) A regional workshop on countering radicalization, organized by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum and hosted by Japan and Malaysia, held in Tokyo on 4 and 5 February;

(b) The special event of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with Member States on countering terrorism through the use of new communications and information technologies, held in New York on 24 May.

(b) Improving the assistance and support provided to victims of acts of terrorism and the criminal justice response in support of such victims

19. By adopting, in 2006, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (General Assembly resolution 60/288), Member States acknowledged for the first time that the provision of support and assistance to victims of terrorism was an important component of an effective terrorism prevention strategy. The Assembly reaffirmed that position in subsequent resolutions such as resolutions 64/168, 66/178 and 68/193. In response, in 2013 the Terrorism Prevention Branch further strengthened its assistance to requesting Member States in building their legal and judicial capacity to address the needs of victims of terrorism during criminal justice proceedings.

20. As part of its ongoing efforts in support of victims of terrorism, the Branch, in cooperation with the Victims of Terrorism Foundation, organized a literary-photographic exhibition, entitled "100 reflections out of sorrow", in remembrance and support of victims of terrorism from all over the world, in the Vienna International Centre from 23 April to 3 May. On 23 April, the Branch held a panel discussion on victims of terrorism, in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of Spain. Panellists included Ben Emmerson, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, who presented his 2012 report on the framework principles for securing the human rights of victims of terrorism.

21. Building upon its training tool on the criminal justice response to support victims of acts of terrorism, launched in 2011 to help Member States strengthen the implementation of legislation and policies that support and protect victims of terrorism, the Branch organized several technical assistance activities, including:

(a) A regional workshop on strengthening criminal justice responses for the protection and support of witnesses and victims in criminal proceedings related to terrorism, held in Kathmandu on 7 and 8 October and jointly organized with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;

(b) A national workshop on strengthening legal and institutional measures related to the support of victims of terrorism, held in Kabul on 3 and 4 November and aimed at strengthening existing legal and institutional measures related to the support of victims of acts of terrorism;

(c) An international workshop on promoting and strengthening international cooperation relating to the protection and support of victims of acts of terrorism,

held in Abu Dhabi from 17 to 19 December and jointly organized with the Hedayah centre;

(d) The Branch also participated in a workshop for the South-East Asia subregion on first-response support to victims in the immediate aftermath of an attack, organized by the Global Counterterrorism Forum and held in Bali, Indonesia, from 16 to 18 September.

22. The Branch is committed to continuing to expand its work in building an effective criminal justice response to support victims of terrorist acts. It has commenced the preparation of best practices, in close coordination with Member States, on assistance to and support for victims of terrorism, including the role of victims within the criminal justice framework, as per General Assembly resolution 68/187.

(c) Countering chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism

23. In 2013, the Branch continued to provide assistance to requesting Member States with regard to the ratification and implementation of the international instruments dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism, in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders.

24. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime organized two workshops for selected African States on promotion of the ratification and implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. One workshop was held in Dakar on 5 and 6 June, and the other was held in Nairobi on 15 and 16 October. Recognizing the importance of cooperation and synergies in that area, UNODC invited the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the African Union, the Institute for Security Studies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to both events.

25. As part of its ongoing cooperation with IAEA, UNODC was part of the programme committee of the IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts, held from 1 to 5 July, and made a presentation at the panel discussion on implementing and enhancing the international nuclear security framework. On 7 and 8 November, UNODC participated in an IAEA workshop on the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material for francophone African countries, held in Brussels. The Office gave a lecture on the legal aspects of nuclear terrorism as part of the master's programme in nuclear security, led by IAEA at the Brandenburg University of Technology on 7 and 8 March, and continued to contribute to the IAEA International Nuclear Security Education Network. It also participated in the IAEA nuclear security information exchange meetings held in Vienna and in the IAEA General Conference held from 16 to 20 September, also in Vienna.

26. The Office has continued to further strengthen its work with the 1540 Committee. In particular, it undertook the following activities: provided technical assistance to a Member State in response to its request to the Committee for assistance; participated in a civil society forum on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held in Vienna from 8 to 10 January; and participated in a workshop on effective national practices in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), held in Zagreb on 19 and 20 September, and in a workshop

for African States on the implementation of that resolution, held in Addis Ababa on 10 and 11 December.

27. The Office is working with Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia and the Philippines, in cooperation with the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control of Germany and the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre, on a project on prerequisites to strengthening chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear national legal frameworks under the Centres of Excellence initiative of the European Union. The Office also participated in the expert meeting on a national legislation implementation kit on nuclear security, held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on 20 and 21 November.

28. In its capacity as an official observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, UNODC participated in several events organized by the Global Initiative, including the technical meeting of its Implementation and Assessment Group, held in Madrid from 19 to 22 February, and the plenary meeting and annual meeting of the Group, held in Mexico City on 23 and 24 May.

29. The Office participated in three meetings of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (6-8 February, 10-14 June and 22-24 October), all held in London, and briefed members of the Partnership and participating international organizations on the work of UNODC in preventing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

30. The Office participated in a legal review and legislative drafting national workshop on the prosecution of cases involving nuclear and radiological smuggling, held in Dushanbe on 12 and 13 March, and in a donors' conference on countering nuclear smuggling, held in Tbilisi on 20 and 21 June, both organized by the United States of America.

31. From 28 February to 1 March, the Branch participated in a national round table on recommendations for implementation of universal anti-terrorism instruments related to nuclear terrorism and maritime terrorism, organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Bishkek.

(d) Suppressing the financing of terrorism

32. The Office worked to provide legal and capacity-building assistance to counter the financing of terrorism. Specific initiatives were built around awareness-raising, institution building and the delivery of technical assistance and training at the national and regional levels. In 2013, such activities included:

(a) A regional workshop on best practices for the investigation and prosecution of terrorism financing cases, held in Medan, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February. The event was co-sponsored by the South-East Asia working group of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, the National Counter-Terrorism Agency of Indonesia and the Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, in addition to UNODC;

(b) A workshop on the promotion of cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan in preventing and combating the financing of terrorism, organized in Abu Dhabi from 17 to 19 September;

(c) A regional workshop on mutual legal assistance between Yemen and Horn of Africa countries on the financing of terrorism cases, held in Nairobi from 5 to 7 November;

(d) Focused national-level workshops for prosecutors and judges on investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases related to the financing of terrorism and related issues, held in, among other places, Algeria (5-8 March), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (28 October-1 November), Cambodia (25-29 March, 1-5 April, 10-14 June, 21-23 August and 26-28 August), Colombia (29 January-1 February, 6-8 March, 2-5 April, 8-12 April, 8-10 May, 27-31 May, 22 July and 9-13 December), Kazakhstan (7 and 8 November), Kyrgyzstan (4 and 5 November), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (25-27 February), Mongolia (1-3 October), Montenegro (8-10 October), Panama (29 and 30 May), the Philippines (21-27 May), Tajikistan (11 and 12 November), Viet Nam (4-8 November and 11-15 November) and Yemen (15-22 November).

33. In addition, UNODC participated in two Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate regional workshops on the freezing requirement of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), one held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 December and another in Freeport, the Bahamas, from 22 to 24 November. The Office also participated in several expert working group meetings on preventing the abuse of the non-profit sector for the purposes of financing terrorism, including one held in Doha from 15 to 17 January and another held in New York from 5 to 7 March, organized jointly with the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

34. Throughout 2013, the Branch, which is in charge of promoting the ratification and full implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, worked closely with the UNODC Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism on the operational aspects of countering the financing of terrorism. For example, an advanced training session on investigative techniques relating to countering money-laundering and the financing of terrorism was organized, jointly with the Global Programme, in Phnom Penh from 25 to 29 March.

(e) Addressing transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences

35. Violent acts against aircraft and ships, their passengers, cargo or crew, or against airports and seaports, are regarded as serious terrorist threats. Effective legal regimes and adequate criminal justice responses are essential foundational measures necessary to prevent and counter terrorist acts against means of transportation. Providing practitioners with tools specifically tailored to address the criminalization of acts and the applicability of laws with respect to terrorism and transportation is therefore necessary to strengthen criminal justice capacities in these important thematic areas.

36. To that end, UNODC has developed a new module on transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences. The module covers a key component of the counter-terrorism legal framework, since 11 of the 18 international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism have been adopted specifically to address crimes involving international civil aviation or maritime navigation. The module is designed to analyse and explain the application of the provisions of those instruments to assist policymakers with the ratification of such instruments,

especially the international instruments relating to maritime security (adopted in 2005) and civil aviation (adopted in 2010). It is also intended to assist Member States in incorporating the related international legal provisions into national legislation and to support criminal justice officials in implementing those provisions effectively. The module has been developed in consultation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO). A workshop of experts for the peer review of the draft module was held in Vienna from 18 to 20 November.

(f) Criminal justice responses to terrorism in the framework of the rule of law and respect for human rights

37. In accordance with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as well as several General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, all UNODC technical assistance activities seek to reinforce the principle that effective counter-terrorism measures and respect for the rule of law and human rights standards are complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.

38. The Office fully integrates international human rights norms and standards into all aspects of its work, including when providing legislative assistance to requesting Member States. As part of its efforts to reinforce the human rights dimensions of its technical assistance activities, UNODC has developed a module on human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism as part of its counter-terrorism legal training curriculum. The module examines human rights questions that typically arise during the various stages of the criminal justice process with regard to terrorism cases, such as the criminalization of terrorist acts in legislation, investigations, the detention of suspects, trials and the punishment of defendants found guilty. It contains related good practices from Member States and analysis of cases decided by international human rights bodies on issues that arise in the context of counter-terrorism and criminal justice. This new tool will contribute to enhancing the ability of national law enforcement and criminal justice training institutions worldwide to effectively deliver training on the human rights aspects of preventing and combating terrorism. This module has been developed in close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). A workshop of experts for the peer review of the draft module was held in Vienna from 21 to 23 October.

39. In 2013, UNODC commenced a project component on strengthening national capacity to apply human rights norms, standards and good practices in countering terrorism. The project focuses on assisting countries in the Sahel, West and East Africa and Yemen. It seeks to promote the application in terrorism cases of international human rights norms, standards and good practices in criminal justice. The activities envisaged include providing legal assistance to assist in the drafting of human-rights-compliant counter-terrorism legislation, developing and disseminating specialized tools, delivering training sessions on human rights in countering terrorism and supporting national training institutions in integrating human rights and counter-terrorism aspects into their curricula.

40. In 2013, the Branch organized several national and regional training workshops focused on respecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism, including:

(a) A national workshop on human rights, fundamental freedoms and preventive criminal offences, held in Sana'a from 9 to 12 June;

(b) A regional workshop on "Counter-terrorism preventive offences: investigation and prosecution while respecting human rights and the rule of law", organized jointly by the Global Counterterrorism Forum and UNODC in Bangkok on 12 and 13 November;

(c) A national workshop on human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism, held in the city of Djibouti from 15 to 18 December.

(g) Developing specialized technical assistance tools

41. Since 2003, the Branch has developed many technical assistance tools, including practical guides, handbooks, manuals and counter-terrorism legal training modules. These tools are used as an integral part of UNODC capacity-building activities. In addition, they have proven to be very useful as reference guides for practitioners. Most of these tools are available in the six official languages of the United Nations, and many have been translated into various national languages.

42. The Electronic Legal Resources on International Terrorism database (www.unodc.org/tldb) is accessible to the public and contains the domestic counter-terrorism legislation of over 150 Member States, classified according to whether the legislation concerns substantive criminal law, procedural law or international cooperation in criminal matters. It also contains the texts of international legal instruments and their ratification status, a list of counter-terrorism conventions adopted by regional organizations, and relevant case law.

43. The *Digest of Terrorist Cases* continues to be used in training and provides policymakers, criminal justice officials and investigative police officers with practical guidance through the analysis of actual terrorist cases.

44. *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* and *The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes*, following their launch in 2011 and 2012, respectively, have been extensively used for capacity-building activities.

45. Following the 2012 piloting of two new technical assistance tools — a mock trial on terrorism, terrorist financing and linkages to serious related crimes, and a simulated criminal investigation — the Branch has continued to use these tools in its training activities. These innovative training tools are aimed at strengthening the capacities of criminal justice and law enforcement practitioners to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism-related offences by providing an opportunity to simulate trials that are based on real-life scenarios, adjusted to the particular structure, legal code and circumstances of each country or region.

46. To ensure sustainability, UNODC developed a counter-terrorism legal training curriculum that allows access by Member States to its specialized knowledge in a more systematic way. The curriculum employs a train-the-trainer approach in order to transfer to national criminal justice officials the knowledge and expertise needed

to strengthen their capacity to implement the universal legal framework against terrorism, as well as to facilitate incorporation by Member States of the UNODC legal counter-terrorism training programme into national training curricula. To date, four modules have been developed, on the following topics: the universal legal framework against terrorism; international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism; transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) terrorism offences; and human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism.

47. The online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, launched by UNODC in 2011, continued to be extensively utilized for capacity-building training. The Platform is an interactive tool specifically designed to provide tailor-made training to criminal justice and law enforcement officials involved in the fight against terrorism, while bringing together practitioners involved in counter-terrorism to form a single worldwide community to share their experiences. In 2013, the Branch delivered three six-week online courses, training 78 practitioners from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia. In addition, 17 live events — real-time discussions with counter-terrorism experts on various legal counter-terrorism topics — were carried out by the Branch in English and French.

(h) Providing technical assistance in close cooperation with national training institutions and other bodies

48. The Office has continued to develop partnerships with national training institutions in an increasing number of Member States. Building on its successful comprehensive train-the-trainers programme for criminal justice officials in the Sahel, the Branch continued to carry out several train-the-trainers workshops in the region, including the following:

(a) A workshop on the universal legal framework against terrorism and its implementation, in partnership with the National Judicial Institute of Nigeria, held in Abuja from 18 to 20 March;

(b) A workshop on the universal legal framework against terrorism and international cooperation in criminal investigations for officials from Burkina Faso, held in Dakar from 25 to 28 June;

(c) A train-the-trainers workshop on the universal legal framework against terrorism and its implementation for officials from the Yemeni criminal justice system, held in Sana'a from 25 to 29 August;

(d) A train-the-trainers workshop for Chad and Senegal on the counter-terrorism universal legal framework, human rights and international cooperation, held in Dakar from 10 to 16 November.

49. In Afghanistan, the Branch continued to work with the country's Independent National Legal Training Centre to train trainers on substantive legal issues related to the universal legal framework against terrorism and effective training methodologies. Together with the Centre, UNODC organized a training workshop for criminal justice officials from across Afghanistan on the universal legal framework against terrorism, criminal investigation and international cooperation in criminal matters, which was held in Kabul from 25 to 27 February.

50. In South-East Asia, in partnership with UNODC, the Anti-Terrorism Council of the Philippines developed a long-term training programme for collaborative investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases. With support from UNODC, the Council developed six training modules and corresponding guides for trainers related to the investigation and prosecution of terrorist cases. The guides were launched and endorsed by the Government during an event on collaborative intelligence, investigation and prosecution of terrorism-related cases, held in Manila from 22 to 24 April.

3. Strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to counter-terrorism

51. The Branch has been effectively supporting Member States to strengthen their cooperation in criminal matters by establishing mechanisms to help facilitate requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition, which play an essential role in the prosecution of terrorist cases that transcend national borders.

52. The Office continued to provide ongoing support and technical assistance for the strengthening of the regional judicial platform for the Sahel countries, established in 2010 with the participation of Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger. This network of national focal points continued to prove its effectiveness in cooperating to facilitate extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. The fourth annual meeting of the regional judicial platform was held in Nouakchott from 28 to 30 October, with the participation of the League of Arab States (LAS) as an observer. Based on this successful experience, UNODC also developed a regional network of prosecutors and central authorities for members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Mauritania.

53. The Office also provided technical support to the annual meeting of the regional justice platform of the Indian Ocean Commission, a network of focal points for international cooperation in criminal matters among member States of the Commission, held in Antananarivo from 23 to 25 January.

54. Jointly with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, UNODC has launched a global project on building effective central authorities for international judicial cooperation in terrorism cases. This project is aimed at assisting Member States to establish effective systems of international cooperation in criminal matters and thus strengthen the capacity of criminal justice officials to prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases. The project envisages regional meetings aimed at promoting the establishment of designated authorities to act as focal points for international cooperation in terrorism cases, as well as provide them with the necessary training. The project was launched in Cartagena, Colombia, from 19 to 21 February.

55. In 2013, the Branch provided focused assistance aimed at strengthening international cooperation in criminal matters related to counter-terrorism, including through:

(a) A subregional workshop for magistrates from Mauritania and Senegal on international cooperation in criminal matters, held in Dakar from 26 to 28 February;

(b) A regional workshop on the legal aspects related to the prevention of terrorism for the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council and neighbouring

countries, held in Abu Dhabi from 21 to 23 May, in cooperation with the Hedayah centre;

(c) A subregional workshop for national prosecutors of Burkina Faso and the Niger on the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases and on international cooperation mechanisms, held in Niamey from 7 to 11 October;

(d) A regional workshop on mutual legal assistance for Yemen and Horn of Africa countries in cases involving the financing of terrorism, held in Nairobi from 5 to 7 November;

(e) A regional workshop on sharing practices in international cooperation for the purpose of investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related cases, held in Dushanbe from 10 to 12 December and jointly organized with OSCE.

56. Through the online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, the Branch delivered, jointly with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) from 12 April to 24 May, an online course on international criminal cooperation as a key tool in the fight against terrorism in the Sahel region to 24 criminal justice officials and members of INTERPOL national central bureaux from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal.

B. Partnerships

57. Partnerships with entities of the United Nations system and subregional, regional and international organizations have contributed to enhanced coordination in the provision of assistance to Member States and cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance, including through several joint projects.

1. Participation in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

58. The Office actively participates in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which brings together 30 United Nations entities and INTERPOL, thus ensuring that its counter-terrorism work is carried out in the broader context of United Nations system-wide efforts.

59. Throughout 2013, UNODC continued to contribute to the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative of the Task Force, which enables partnering Member States to address to Task Force entities their requests for assistance related to all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. On 26 and 27 June in Ouagadougou, the Branch participated in the stakeholders coordination meeting for Burkina Faso and the launch of an Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism project.

60. From 31 January to 1 February in Bogotá, the Branch participated in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies.

61. The Office continued its active work in a number of thematic working groups of the Task Force, including through participation in several videoconferences. From 15 to 16 April in Amman, the Branch participated in a Task Force workshop on identifying key needs and developing training best practices, organized by the Task Force working group on protecting human rights while countering terrorism.

62. The Office is a lead member of the working group on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and has continued to provide technical assistance, building on the technical assistance tool on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes that was prepared in the context of the working group. It has also contributed to the Task Force working group on preventing and responding to terrorist attacks using weapons of mass destruction.

63. The Office participates in the working group on supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism and provides input on several initiatives of the working group, including in the development of a web portal that can be used as a forum for victims, experts, government officials, service providers and civil society to share information, resources and best practices on supporting victims of terrorism.

64. Together with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, UNODC co-chairs the working group on tackling the financing of terrorism. From 15 to 17 November, the Branch participated in a regional working group meeting on preventing the abuse of the non-profit sector for the purposes of financing terrorism, organized under the umbrella of the working group and held in Doha.

65. On 2 and 3 December, UNODC attended the annual inter-agency coordination meeting of the Task Force, which focused on strengthening cooperation among Task Force entities in preventing and combating terrorism. At the Task Force quarterly briefing to Member States on 4 December, UNODC provided an update on its new training module on human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism.

2. Cooperation with Security Council bodies dealing with counter-terrorism

66. The Office, through its Terrorism Prevention Branch, is actively coordinating and collaborating with the Counter Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate to prevent and combat terrorism. The Branch and the Committee and its Executive Directorate have different, but complementary, mandates. The Committee and its Executive Directorate are in charge of monitoring implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and facilitating technical assistance, and the Branch is the key entity in the United Nations family delivering legal technical assistance to Member States.

67. During 2013, UNODC participated in country visits of the Committee and assisted requesting Member States in compiling their national reports for submission to the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Committee and its Executive Directorate, in turn, provided guidance on countries in need of assistance and participated in UNODC activities, providing briefings on the role of the Committee and the priorities identified in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

68. During 2013, UNODC participated in visits of the Committee to Belarus (16-18 October), Guyana (4-8 October), Ireland (1-7 December), Japan (19-24 May), Mauritania (3-8 November), Morocco (11-15 March), Qatar (19-23 January), Serbia (17-21 March), Suriname (9-12 October) and Ukraine (21-23 October).

69. The Office took part in several activities of the Committee and its Executive Directorate, including the conference organized by the Executive Directorate with the Council of Europe, OSCE and LAS on the use of special investigation techniques in countering terrorism, held in Strasbourg on 14 and 15 May; the special

event of the Committee with Member States on countering terrorism through the use of new communications and information technologies, held in New York on 24 May; and the South-Eastern Europe workshop on the links between terrorism and organized crime, held in Antalya, Turkey, on 4 and 5 November, and organized by the Executive Directorate with the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre, the Regional Cooperation Council, the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre and the Turkish National Police.

70. The Office and the Executive Directorate are cooperating in the implementation, in their respective capacities, of several technical assistance joint projects: the strengthening of the capacity of countries in South Asia to support and protect victims and witnesses in terrorism cases; the building of effective central authorities for international judicial cooperation in terrorism cases; effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law in the Maghreb and in South Asia; and the partnership between Nigeria, the European Union, UNODC and the Executive Directorate on strengthening criminal justice responses for multidimensional security (terrorism).

71. Cooperation continued with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and its Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, and with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Group of Experts.

3. Partnerships with other organizations

72. In order to enhance the effectiveness of its technical assistance activities, the Branch continued to work with many partners: the Commonwealth, the Financial Action Task Force, IAEA, ICAO, the International Development Law Organization, IMF, the International Organization for Migration, INTERPOL, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, OHCHR, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the World Bank. It also continued to work with a large number of regional and subregional partners, such as the African Union, ASEAN, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, the Caribbean Community and its Common Market Secretariat, the Centre on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the Council of Europe, the Economic Community of Central African States, ECOWAS, the European Union and Eurojust, the Indian Ocean Commission, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Global Counterterrorism Forum, the International Law Enforcement Academy, the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation, LAS, the Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, the Organization of American States and its Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, OSCE, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre, the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre, the Regional Cooperation Council, the Southern African Development Community, the South Asian

Association for Regional Cooperation, the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism and the West African Economic and Monetary Union.

73. Throughout 2013, UNODC further strengthened the exchange of information with the European Union and engaged in regular policy dialogue. The Office participated in the meeting of the European Union Council Working Group on Terrorism that took place on 25 February in Brussels. The Branch participated in a meeting of the United Nations-European Union policy dialogue on counter-terrorism issues, held in Brussels on 10 June. In addition, the European Union and UNODC partnered in several capacity-building projects, including one on strengthening the capacities of the national criminal justice systems in South-East Asian countries, a project in Nigeria on strengthening criminal justice responses for multidimensional security (terrorism) and a project in the Maghreb on effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law.

74. Coordination and cooperation with OSCE with regard to activities in European and Central Asian countries was further strengthened throughout 2013. The Office participated in several OSCE initiatives, including several of its national round tables on the implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. In addition, on 17 and 18 September, a regional expert workshop on the implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism as a way to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation in the Mediterranean basin was jointly organized by UNODC and OSCE in Malaga, Spain. That event focused on enhancing counter-terrorism cooperation, increasing the implementation of the international legal instruments to prevent and combat terrorism and facilitating dialogue between senior criminal justice officials from countries of the Mediterranean basin.

75. The Branch also closely cooperated with the Council of Europe, attending meetings of its Committee of Experts on Terrorism on 16 and 17 May and from 23 to 25 October in Strasbourg and Istanbul, respectively. In addition, the Branch participated in the International Conference on National and International Coordination in Counter-terrorism, which was held on 24 and 25 October in Istanbul and co-organized by the Council of Europe and the Undersecretariat of Public Order and Security of Turkey.

76. The Branch participated in numerous activities organized by IAEA (see section 2 (c) above).

77. The Office continued to partner with INTERPOL in the development and delivery of online activities through the UNODC Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform, as well as the delivery of specialized expertise during capacity-building activities. The Branch participated in several activities of INTERPOL, including in the second working group meeting of the INTERPOL e-extradition initiative, on the development of a secure, electronic workflow for the transmission of requests for extradition, held on 5 and 6 December in Paris.

78. The Branch and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism enjoy a strong partnership in the Americas. They jointly organized, together with MECOOR (Mesa de Coordinación on terrorist financing), the coordination group of the secretariats of the Branch, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission and the Financial Action Task

Force of South America against Money Laundering, several capacity-building activities related to countering terrorist financing, including specialized national workshops on countering terrorism and its financing, which were held from 7 to 9 May in Asunción, from 28 to 30 May in Panama City and from 28 to 1 November in Santa Cruz, Plurinational State of Bolivia.

79. Cooperation continued with ASEAN in the context of the UNODC South-East Asia subprogramme on partnership on criminal justice responses to terrorism, and close collaboration and joint activities were developed with the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism and the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation. In South Asia, cooperation continued with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

80. The Branch is working closely with the African Union and its African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, which support and complement one another in counter-terrorism assistance delivery for countries in Africa. The Branch also works in close partnership with the Security Sector Programme of IGAD in developing and delivering assistance to IGAD member countries in Eastern Africa.

81. The Office participated in sessions and working groups of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, in particular those on capacity-building in the Sahel, South-East Asia and the Horn of Africa, and on the rule of law and criminal justice. The Office also participated in the fourth meeting of the Global Counterterrorism Forum Coordinating Committee and its ministerial session that took place from 26 to 28 September 2013. In addition, the Branch organized several regional capacity-building workshops jointly with the Global Counterterrorism Forum, including a conference on regional cooperation in criminal matters in the Maghreb and Sahel, held in Casablanca, Morocco, from 16 to 18 April, which focused on challenges in the region and ways to strengthen such cooperation, and a regional workshop on effective counter-terrorism investigation and prosecution while respecting human rights and the rule of law, held on 12 and 13 November in Bangkok.

4. Cooperation with donors and recipients

82. In order to ensure that country and regional terrorism prevention programmes are tailored to national needs and take into account regional context, the Branch ensures full country ownership of such programmes and broad-based partnership and coordination for the implementation of its activities. To ensure this tailored approach, the Branch, including through its network of field offices, is in regular contact with the permanent missions in Vienna, Geneva and New York and the ministries of foreign affairs, justice and interior, and carries out extensive consultations.

83. The Office is most grateful to its donors for their invaluable substantive and financial support. As at December 2013, pledges and contributions had been made by the following Member States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States, as well as the following organizations: the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the

European Union, IMO, INTERPOL, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the Indian Ocean Commission, OSCE, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (total contributions reached more than $74 million).

84. Some of the donor countries also supported the Branch through the participation of their national experts in its technical assistance activities.

C. Monitoring technical assistance activities and assessing their impact

85. The Office places emphasis on measuring and assessing the relevance and impact of its activities, as a means of ensuring that the technical assistance provided is efficient, sustainable and, most importantly, responsive to the changing needs and priorities of requesting Member States.

86. For that reason, the Branch has been making sustained efforts to integrate input from recipients of its technical assistance into management decisions. The collection and analysis of beneficiary feedback questionnaires is key in this regard, as it helps programme managers assess the relevance of the assistance provided in relation to the work and needs of recipients, identify areas where further assistance is needed and thereby improve future programming and maximize the impact of the technical assistance delivered.

87. Strong results-based management and reporting tools have helped the Branch to demonstrate measurable results. To date, the Branch has been using several tangible indicators, such as the increase in the number of States assisted by UNODC becoming parties to the international legal instruments, the number of assisted countries drafting legislation and the number of national officials trained.

III. Priorities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch for 2014

88. In 2014, the Branch will continue to enhance its legal technical assistance and capacity-building assistance to Member States aimed at preventing and countering terrorism. In particular, UNODC will focus on the following:

(a) Continuing to promote the universalization of the 18 international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism. In particular, UNODC will continue to promote the ratification of the three instruments that have not yet entered into force: the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;

(b) Continuing to develop national and regional programmes for building national capacities and aimed at achieving the full implementation of all 18 international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;

(c) Supporting the development of national expertise and capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening rule of law-based criminal justice responses to

terrorism at the national level aimed at bringing terrorists to justice as well as preventing terrorist acts from being committed;

(d) Continuing to refine the UNODC counter-terrorism strategy to strengthen its effectiveness, ensure that all of its projects and activities are guided by continued analysis of existing needs of recipients and ensure the full ownership of UNODC counter-terrorism programmes by the recipient States;

(e) Continuing to focus on developing and implementing tailored country-specific, long-term capacity-building assistance programmes and reinforce efforts to develop thematic knowledge and delivery tools, such as through its technical publications, its modules under the Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum and the web-based online training platform;

(f) Continuing to integrate human rights in the planning and development of project proposals and in the implementation of projects, including by reiterating the importance of respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law as an integral part of all effective programmes to prevent and suppress terrorism;

(g) Continuing to evaluate and refine the monitoring system of UNODC to ensure the effectiveness of its technical assistance activities by measuring the impact of those activities on beneficiaries in relation to knowledge and skills gained and relevance to their work;

(h) Continuing to ensure cost efficiency and transparency with donor Governments and relevant intergovernmental bodies, and further strengthening communication with Member States and factoring in their guidance and views in fine-tuning ongoing country-specific and regional projects;

(i) Continuing to strengthen cooperation within UNODC with the other United Nations counter-terrorism entities and with international and regional organizations in order to avoid duplication and ensure joint efforts in the delivery of technical assistance.

IV. Recommendations

89. The Commission may wish to express gratitude to donor countries for the voluntary contributions made available to UNODC and to invite Member States to increase the level of extrabudgetary and regular budget resources to enable the Office to continue to implement its work in the area of terrorism prevention.

90. The Commission may wish to encourage Member States to ratify and fully implement the 18 international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism, with assistance from UNODC as needed.

91. The Commission may wish to invite Member States to avail themselves of the capacity-building assistance provided by UNODC in order to build the capacity of criminal justice officials to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases.

92. The Commission may wish to encourage Member States to increase international and regional cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism by

developing formal and informal mechanisms to assist with requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition.

93. The Commission may wish to provide further guidance with regard to the technical assistance work of UNODC on the criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism, in terms of both content and delivery mechanisms, with a view to better tailoring the assistance to the evolving needs of Member States.

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World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

The present document was prepared in accordance with the practice established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/18.

At the global level, data on police-recorded offences indicate that conventional crimes follow quite distinctive trends: property-related crimes have decreased considerably, violent crime has on average declined only a little and drug-related offences continue their increasing trends. At the regional level, crime trends can diverge substantially. For example, over the past decade violent crime has increased in the Americas, while declining in Asia and Europe. Levels of intentional homicide in Southern Africa and Central and South America are considerably higher than the global average, and while average global trends show decreasing homicide rates over the past decade, short-term trends are unstable or even increasing rates in several subregions. This indicates that personal insecurity associated with high homicide levels is persistent in several areas of the world.

Rates of suspected and convicted persons are higher in Europe than in Asia and in the Americas, and, everywhere, the large majority of suspects and convicts are males. Over the past decade, the share of female suspects and convicts has slowly increased in all regions, while the share of child suspects and convicts has decreased.

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While trends for those police-recorded offences regularly monitored by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as well as for persons suspected and convicted of any criminal offence, have in many cases been of decreasing rates, the global prison population has increased in absolute numbers (10.4 million people at the end of 2012), although remaining fairly stable in proportion to the global population. From collected data, particular challenges emerge in relation to the high rates of prisoners with a non-final sentence (particularly prisoners without any sentence), the substantial proportion of prisoners who are foreign nationals; the large proportion of prisoners who have been sentenced for violent crimes and drug offences; the large proportion of recidivist prisoners; and high levels of violent deaths (suicides and homicides) among detainees.

For the first time, selected data on two important instruments of international legal cooperation (mutual legal assistance and extradition) are available to UNODC for a limited number of countries. While requests for mutual legal assistance have increased in recent years, different regional patterns emerge in terms of use of that instrument. Similarly, the use of extradition requests varies from region to region, and data available for selected countries indicate that a significant share of such requests are not granted by the States receiving those requests.

Methodological challenges and capacity constraints in improving crime and criminal justice data are discussed in document E/CN.15/2014/10.

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, prepared in accordance with the practice established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/18, presents the most recent information available to the Secretary-General on world crime trends and the state of criminal justice operations today.

2. The report describes global and regional trends with respect to conventional crime, short- and long-term trends for homicide and regional patterns for homicide, as well as the response of the criminal justice system. It also provides an overview of prison populations worldwide and presents newly available statistical evidence on international cooperation in criminal matters, which is the theme of the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

3. Statistical data presented in this report, publicly accessible on the website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),[1] are based on data produced by Member States as reported annually through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. Those data are drawn from administrative records on criminal offences, persons in formal contact with law enforcement agencies and those undergoing the successive stages of criminal justice procedures. Different legislative frameworks, diverse statistical standards and varying operational capacities can affect the quality of such data and their comparability across countries and regions. The interpretation of statistical patterns and trends should therefore be conducted with caution, and the comparisons of regions need to take into account data coverage and data quality issues. Document E/CN.15/2014/10 contains information on the methodological challenges in collecting crime and criminal justice data and the work of UNODC to improve international standards and data quality in accordance with the road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics (E/CN.3/2013/11), which was supported by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2013/37.

II. Global and regional trends of selected crimes

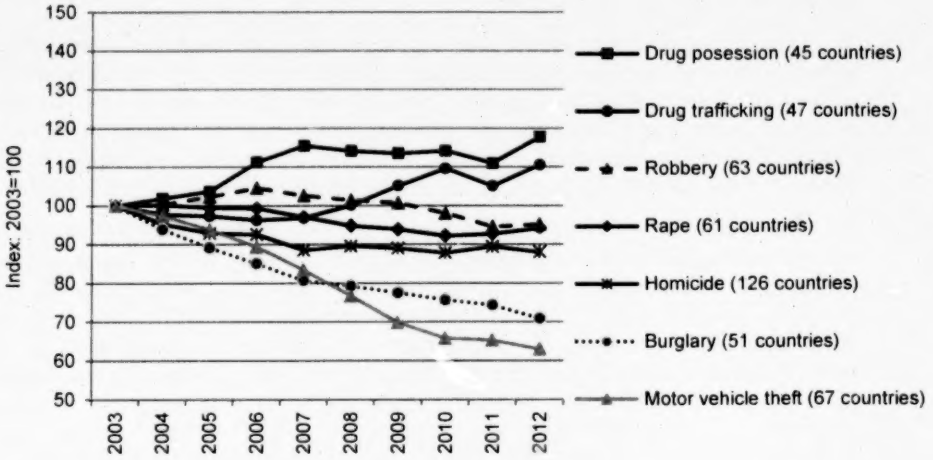
4. Data on police-recorded offences for violent crime, property-related crime and drug-related crime from 2003-2012 broadly indicate a continuation of trends that have continued since the mid-1990s.[2] Over the past decade, levels of property-related crime (burglary and motor vehicle theft) decreased, while violent crime (rape, homicide, robbery) on average declined only slightly, with diverging regional patterns. Drug-related crime trends fall into two categories: recorded levels of drug trafficking, which increased by 11 per cent from 2003 to 2012; and recorded levels

[1] Data received from Member States through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems are available at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime.html.

[2] Data in previous reports on world crime trends had used 1995 as the base year of the time series (see, for example, E/CN.15/2013/9). In order to substantially increase the number of countries used to compute the average trends, a more recent base year (2003) has been selected. For producing global estimates, the estimated crime rates for each region were weighted according to the region's share of the global population.

of crimes related to drug possession, which increased by 18 per cent over that period (see figure 1).[3]

Figure 1
Global trends of selected crimes, 2003-2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Homicide Statistics, UNODC annual report questionnaire and European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

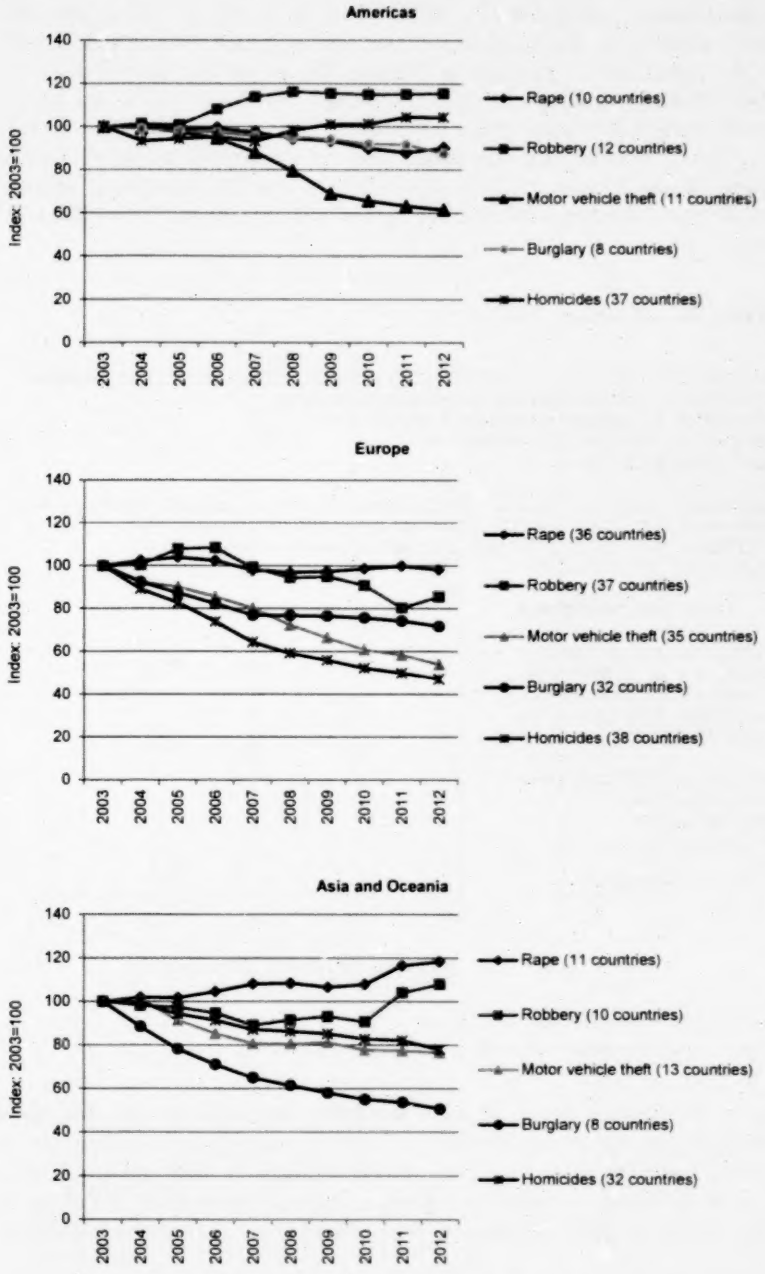
Note: Trends are calculated as weighted crime rates per 100,000 population relative to the base year 2003.

5. At the regional level, there are notable divergences in recent trends for conventional crimes.[4] While levels of property-related crimes (burglary and motor vehicle theft) decreased in all world regions, there are distinct regional trends in police-recorded violent crime. Over the past decade, recorded rape offences decreased in the Americas, while remaining at a constant level in Europe and increasing substantially in Asia and Oceania; that latter trend might partly reflect an increasing rate of reporting by victims. Nevertheless, overall, these trends show that this form of violence, which mostly affects women, is still far from being eradicated. Compared to a decade ago, levels of robbery are now higher in the Americas, Asia and Oceania, while in Europe they have slightly decreased. As a result of diverging trends at the subregional level (see section III), levels of homicides in the Americas as a whole went down in the first half of the decade and then increased steadily, reaching higher levels than at the beginning of the period. In contrast, levels of homicides declined steadily in Asia and Oceania, as well as in Europe (see figure 2).

[3] Drug possession for personal consumption refers to drug offences related to the use or the possession of drugs for personal consumption (see art. 3, para. 2, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988). Drug trafficking refers to drug offences committed not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption (see art. 3, para.1, of the 1988 Convention).

[4] Africa is not included in the analysis of regions owing to the lack of corresponding data.

Figure 2
Trends of selected crimes by region, 2003-2012



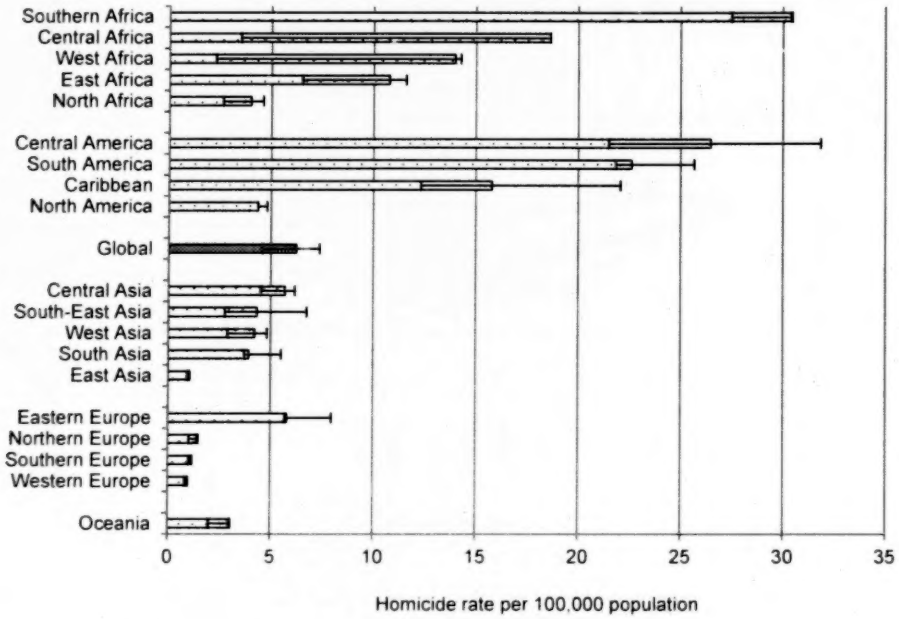
Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

Note: Trends are calculated as weighted crime rates per 100,000 population relative to the base year 2003.

III. Levels and trends in intentional homicide

6. Intentional homicide was the cause of death of almost half a million people (439,000 individuals) worldwide in 2012. Over a third of those homicides (36 per cent) occurred in the Americas, 31 per cent in Africa, 28 per cent in Asia, 5 per cent in Europe and 0.3 per cent in Oceania. The global average homicide rate was 6.2 per 100,000 population in 2012. However, Southern Africa and Central America had average homicide rates more than four times the global average, followed by South America, Central Africa and the Caribbean, all with homicide rates between 16 and 23 per 100,000 population. In contrast, East Asia, Southern Europe and Western Europe were the subregions with the lowest homicide levels (see figure 3).

Figure 3
Homicide rate, by subregion, 2012



Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).

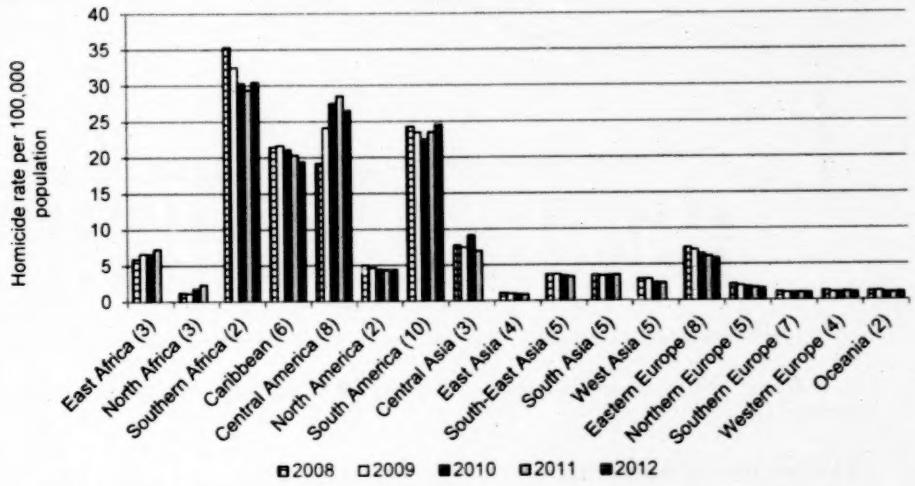
Note: Bars represent population-weighted average homicide rate, with high and low estimates.

7. Globally, in countries where data are available,[5] the trend is of a decreasing rate of homicides, but that masks diverse regional and subregional trends. Over the past five years, homicide rates have been stable in much of Asia and Oceania, as well as in much of Europe, except for a pronounced decline in Eastern Europe. In contrast, in Central America, homicide rates peaked in 2011 before declining

[5] Trend data are lacking for most countries in Africa and a number of countries in Asia and Oceania.

somewhat in 2012. Trends in homicide rates fluctuated in South America, while continuing to decrease in the Caribbean and slowly declining in North America. Based on the limited trend data available, recent homicide trends in East and North Africa have been upward. In 2012 in Southern Africa, for the first time in years, the declining trend in the homicide rate came to a halt (see figure 4).

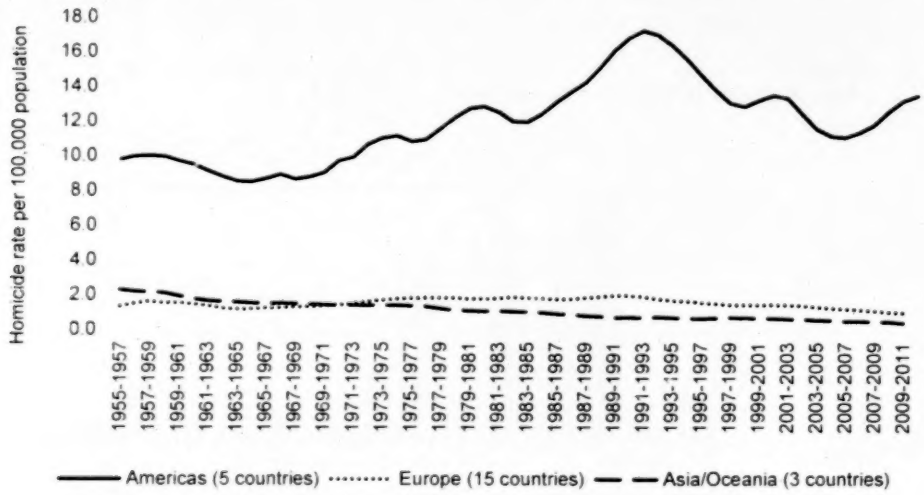
Figure 4
Recent trends in homicide by subregion, 2008-2012



Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).
Note: Number of countries included in the total for the subregion is provided in brackets.

8. To some extent, recent geographical patterns of homicide are consistent with the historical patterns. According to available trend data, there are persistently high levels of lethal violence in certain regions. This is particularly notable in some subregions of the Americas, where the current high homicide levels were preceded by a historical pattern of homicide rates that were five to eight times higher than those for Europe and Asia since the mid-1950s. At the opposite end of the spectrum, in countries with some of the lowest homicide rates in the world, mostly in Europe and East Asia, homicide levels continue to decline (see figure 5).

Figure 5
Homicide rates per 100,000 population, selected regions, 1955-2012 (three-year moving averages)

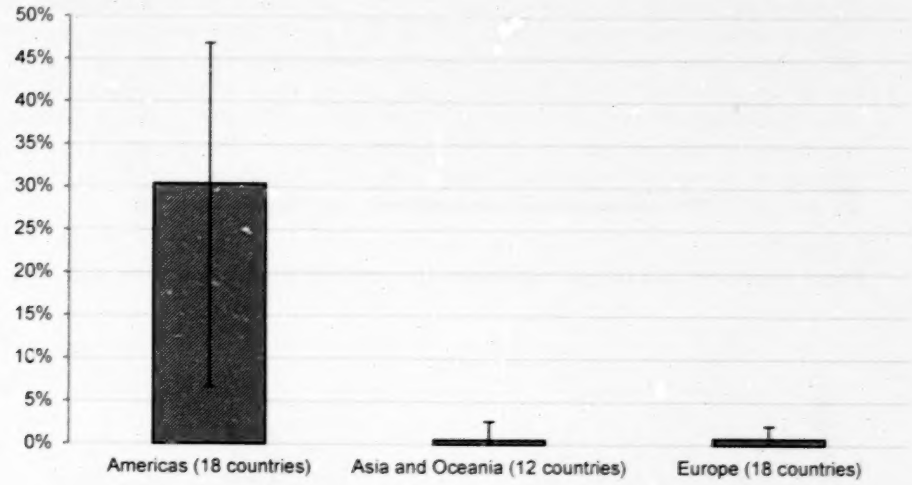


Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013) and the World Health Organization Mortality Database.

The nature of homicide

9. In the Americas, particularly in Central and South America, a large share of homicides are linked to violence related to organized criminal groups and gangs. Overall, this type of homicide accounts for 30 per cent of homicides in the Americas, compared with less than 1 per cent in Asia, Europe and Oceania. Levels of organized crime/gang-related homicide can fluctuate dramatically and abruptly, while levels of homicide that is committed during the course of committing other crimes typically appear to be more stable over time, with homicide linked to robbery accounting for an average of 5 per cent of all homicides in the Americas, Europe and Oceania each year (see figure 6).

Figure 6
Percentage of total homicides involving gangs or organized criminal groups by region (2011 or latest year)



Source: UNODC Homicide Statistics (2013).

10. Intimate partner/family-related homicide accounted for 14 per cent of all homicides globally in 2012. While its intensity is greatest in the Americas, it accounts for a larger share of all homicides in Asia, Europe and Oceania, where those most at risk are women aged 30 and over. In 2012, men represented 79 per cent of all victims of intentional homicide, but for homicide committed by intimate partners or family members in 2012, two thirds of the victims worldwide were female (43,000 in 2012) and one third (20,000) male. Indeed, almost half of all female victims of homicide in 2012 (47 per cent) were killed by their intimate partners or family members, compared with less than 6 per cent of male homicide victims.

IV. Criminal justice response

11. Data on the response of the criminal justice system serve as a valuable instrument for measuring and assessing its effectiveness. Such data are usually the by-products of administrative records produced in the course of the regular activities of the main criminal justice actors (police, prosecution, courts and prison administrations) in responding to criminal events or dealing with offenders or victims.

A. Criminal justice resources

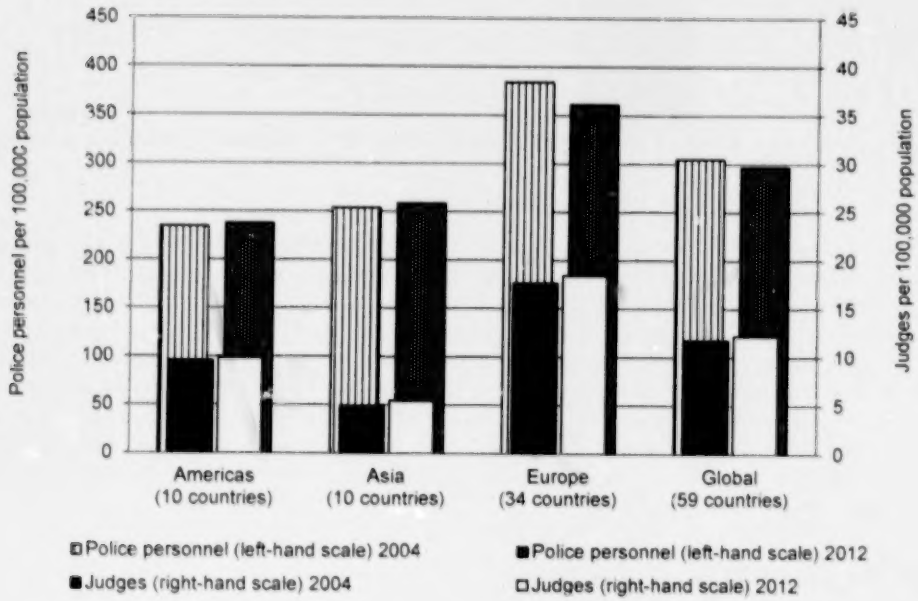
12. The capacity of the criminal justice system to respond to criminal events and deal with their consequences is determined by a number of parameters, such as the organizational and legal framework and the training, equipment and motivation of

its staff. Another important indicator is the size of the human resource base available to the criminal justice system.

13. As shown in figure 7, from 2004 to 2012, the global average rate of police personnel declined from 305 to 297 per 100,000 population, while the average rate of judges/magistrates increased from 11.7 to 12.2 per 100,000 population, meaning that in 2012 there were 24 police officers for every judge/magistrate, down from a rate of 26 police officers in 2004. In most regions, rates of police personnel and judges have been fairly stable over time, with the exceptions of a modest decline in the rate of police personnel in Europe (mainly in Eastern Europe) and a moderate increase in the rate of judges/magistrates in Asia (as well as in countries in Oceania and Africa), albeit starting from a comparatively low base in 2004.

Figure 7

Police personnel and judges/magistrates per 100,000 population, 2004 and 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2013.

Note: The global total also includes three countries in Africa and two in Oceania.

B. Criminal justice indicators

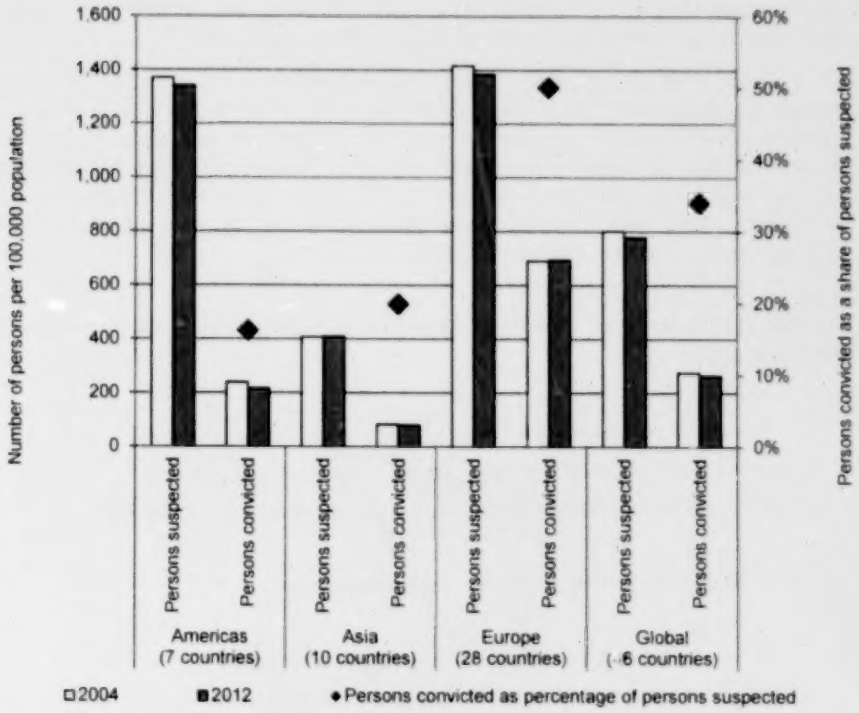
14. As shown in figure 8, on average, the rate of persons suspected[6] of any type of crime per 100,000 population is higher in Europe and the Americas than in Asia, while

[6] At the international level, different definitions and methodologies for counting persons brought into formal contact with the police or criminal justice system exist. For example, some countries count only the number of persons arrested, while others include also persons suspected or

the rate of persons convicted under national criminal law per 100,000 population is much higher in Europe than in the Americas and is lowest in Asia.[7] Taken together, the percentage of persons convicted worldwide[8] as a share of persons suspected (the "conviction rate") was 34 per cent in 2012, with large regional variations (50 per cent in Europe, 20 per cent in Asia and 16 per cent in the Americas).

Figure 8

Persons suspected and persons convicted of any type of crime, per 100,000 population, 2004 and 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2013.

Note: The global total also includes one country in Oceania.

C. Demographic profiles

15. The great majority of all persons suspected of crime are male, but the share of female crime suspects is growing. Between 2004 and 2012, the percentage of

cautioned. In this report, the terminology "persons suspected" is used to refer to persons recorded by the police as "persons arrested, suspected or cautioned".

[7] Data on persons suspected and convicted for the Americas do not include the United States of America, as data on persons convicted at the state level are not available. Including data on persons suspected in the United States would considerably increase the average in the Americas.

[8] Based on available data from 46 countries worldwide.

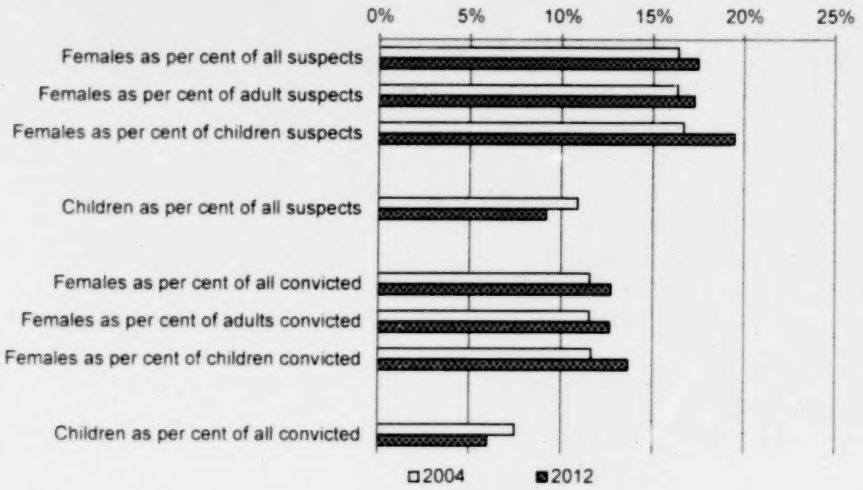
females among all persons suspected worldwide[9] increased (from 16.4 to 17.5 per cent). The share of female suspects has increased in all regions, namely from 16.9 to 18 per cent in Europe, from 16.8 to 17 per cent in Asia and from 13.8 to 16.5 per cent in the Americas. It is notable that the share of female suspects among child suspects (under 18 years of age)[10] has increased more than the share of adult suspects who are female (figure 9).

16. Women make up smaller percentages of persons convicted than of persons suspected. Worldwide, the percentage of females among all persons convicted was 12.7 per cent in 2012, up from 11.5 per cent in 2004. Similar to the case with suspected persons, the percentage of convicted children that were female increased more than the percentage of convicted adults that were female.

17. In line with a worldwide tendency to shift the response to youth delinquency outside the formal criminal justice system for adults and towards treatment in a less punitive juvenile justice system, the share of children (males and females below 18 years of age) is considerably lower among all persons convicted than among all persons suspected. Moreover, between 2004 and 2012, the share of children decreased among both suspects (from 10.9 to 9.2 per cent of all suspects) and persons convicted (from 7.5 to 6 per cent).

Figure 9

Women and children as percentage of persons suspected and persons convicted, 2004 and 2012


0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
Females as per cent of all suspects
Females as per cent of adult suspects
Females as per cent of children suspects
Children as per cent of all suspects
Females as per cent of all convicted
Females as per cent of adults convicted
Females as per cent of children convicted
Children as per cent of all convicted
2004
2012

Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

Note: Figures are based on data from 40 countries worldwide.

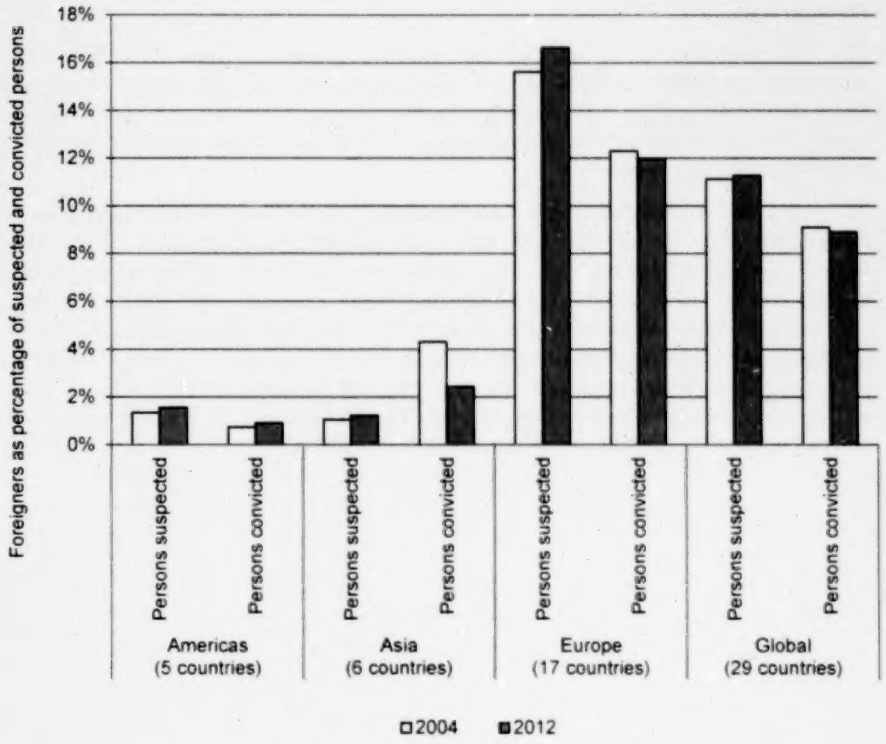
[9] Based on a sample of 40 countries worldwide.

[10] In line with article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is defined as every human being below the age of 18 years. Some countries use different age definitions for collecting data on children suspected or convicted.

18. Although such data are less widely available, data from 29 countries indicate that the average percentage of foreigners suspected (i.e., persons who are suspected in a country other than their country of citizenship) among all persons suspected worldwide was about 11 per cent in both 2004 and 2012. There are wide regional variations with respect to that global average, with foreigners making up 16.6 per cent of all persons suspected in European countries in 2012 (up from 15.6 per cent in 2004) but only 1.6 per cent in the Americas and 1.2 per cent in Asia (see figure 10). That phenomenon is likely to be related to the higher shares of foreign residents among the population in European countries.

19. On average, foreigners make up smaller shares of persons convicted than of persons suspected. Among the 29 countries for which data are available, the share of foreigners among all persons convicted was about 9 per cent in both 2004 and 2012. The share of foreigners among all persons convicted declined both in Europe and Asia while increasing slightly in the Americas.

Figure 10
Foreigners as a percentage of suspected and convicted persons, 2004 and 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

Note: Figures are based on data from 29 countries worldwide. The global total includes one country in Africa.

V. Prison population: trends and main features

20. The use of imprisonment can be regarded as the final stage of the criminal justice process, and it can be applied to serve various objectives: retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation and incapacitation. Some criminal justice systems prioritize the retribution and incapacitation aspects, while others focus more on the rehabilitation purpose.

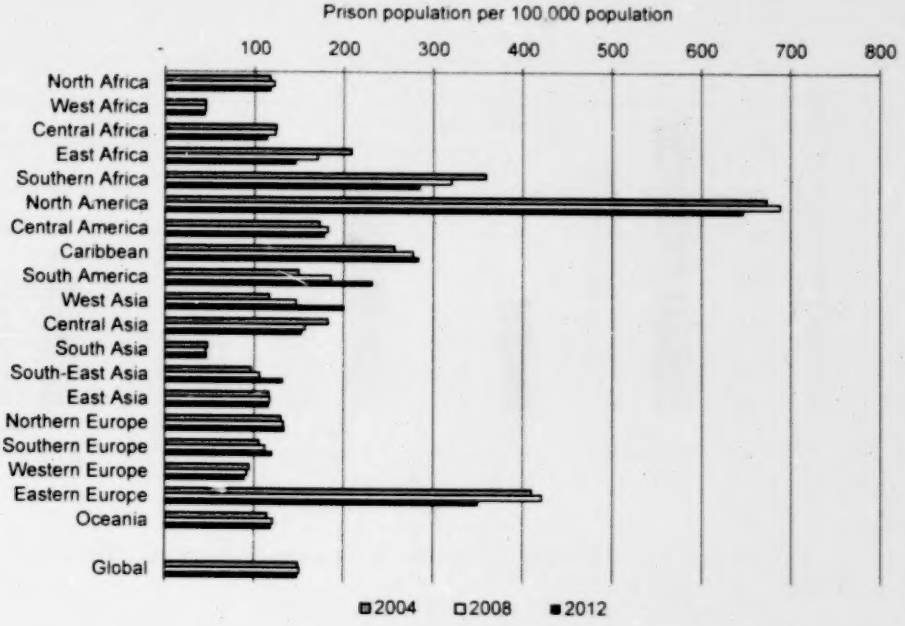
21. Worldwide, over the past decade, the global prison population has continued to grow in absolute numbers, but at a rate similar to the growth rate of the world population. But while the global rate of imprisonment is fairly stable, there are large regional variations in both the level of and trends in prison population rates. Data collected in the 2013 United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, presented in the present report, show that prison systems often face specific challenges, including, in some regions, very high rates of detainees with a non-final sentence; substantial shares of foreign nationals among prisoners; large shares of prisoners who have been sentenced for violent crimes and drug offences; the incidence of deadly violence in prisons; and high shares of recidivist prisoners, indicating the limited effectiveness of prisons as a means for rehabilitation.

22. The absolute size of the world's prison population[11] grew from 9.5 million in 2004 to 10 million in 2008 and 10.4 million in 2012, an increase of 10 per cent. Over the same period, the world population also grew by 10 per cent and, as a result, the rate of the prison population to the total population remained unchanged at 149 per 100,000 population.

23. The use of imprisonment varies substantially across different regions and subregions. With about 650 prisoners per 100,000 population in 2012, North America is the subregion with the highest rate worldwide, followed by Eastern Europe, Southern Africa, the Caribbean and South America, which had rates below 350 per 100,000 population (see figure 11). The subregions with the highest percentage increases in imprisonment rates between 2004 and 2012 were West Asia (+72 per cent), South America (+55 per cent) and South-East Asia (+38 per cent), while the largest decreases could be seen in East Africa (-30 per cent), Southern Africa (-20 per cent) and Central Asia (-16 per cent).

[11] Based on data from 181 countries worldwide, representing 99.1 per cent of the world population.

Figure 11
Total prison population per 100,000 population, 2004, 2008 and 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and the International Centre for Prison Studies.

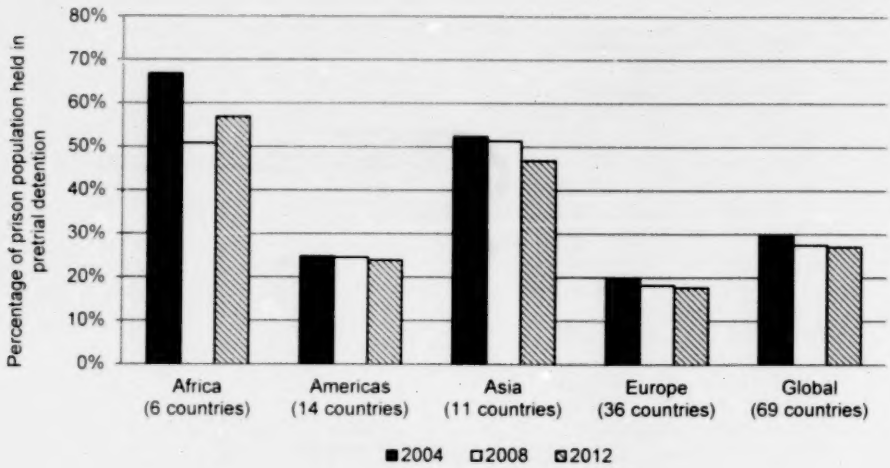
A. Prisoners without a final sentence

24. Irrespective of the total level of imprisonment, considerable shares of prison populations worldwide are awaiting trial pending further investigations or are being held during their trial or before they have received a final sentencing decision. Collectively, these persons are often referred to as pretrial or unsentenced prisoners.[12] A high share of pretrial prisoners may indicate particular challenges and capacity constraints of the criminal justice system in expeditiously investigating criminal cases and effectively adjudicating alleged offenders. As shown in figure 12, the share of persons in pretrial detention worldwide has decreased from 30 per cent in 2004 to 27 per cent in 2012. Progress has been most manifest in Africa and Asia, where the shares of pretrial prisoners decreased but remained at high levels, declining from 67 to 57 per cent in Africa and from 52 to 47 per cent in Asia. In regions with lower shares of pretrial detainees, the decrease has been less evident (in the Americas, from 25 to 24 per cent; and in Europe, from 20 to 18 per cent).

[12] For the purposes of this report, the terms are used interchangeably and refer to prisoners with a non-final sentencing status. Countries may use different definitions according to national practices and regulations.

Figure 12

Prison population in pretrial detention as a share of the total prison population, 2004, 2008 and 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

Note: The global total includes two countries from Oceania.

25. Within the broad group of prisoners without a final sentence, there are important differences in legal status. Depending on the legal systems, the overall category of pretrial/unsentenced prisoners can include persons in at least two categories and four subcategories:

(a) Persons held without any sentencing decision, including:

(i) Persons under investigation whose trial has not yet started;

(ii) Persons under trial;

(b) Persons held with a non-final sentencing decision, including:

(i) Persons who have been convicted by the court but not yet sentenced;

(ii) Persons who have been convicted and sentenced by the court but are awaiting the outcome of an appeal or who are within the statutory limits to file an appeal.

26. Particular attention should be given to the group of prisoners without any sentencing decision, in particular in view of the potential contravention of their right, under international law, to a trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial.[13] Available data from selected countries indicate that this is the largest

[13] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 9, para. 3). Similarly, rule 6, para. 1, of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), states, with respect to the avoidance of pretrial detention: "Pretrial detention shall be used as a means of last resort in criminal proceedings, with due regard for the investigation of the alleged offence and for the protection of society and the victim".

group among the above categories of prisoners. Among 17 countries[14] worldwide, whose overall share of pretrial/unsentenced prisoners was 34 per cent, the large majority of them (85 per cent) were persons held without any sentencing decision, while the other 15 per cent were persons held with a non-final sentencing decision (for example, because they appealed a first instance decision).

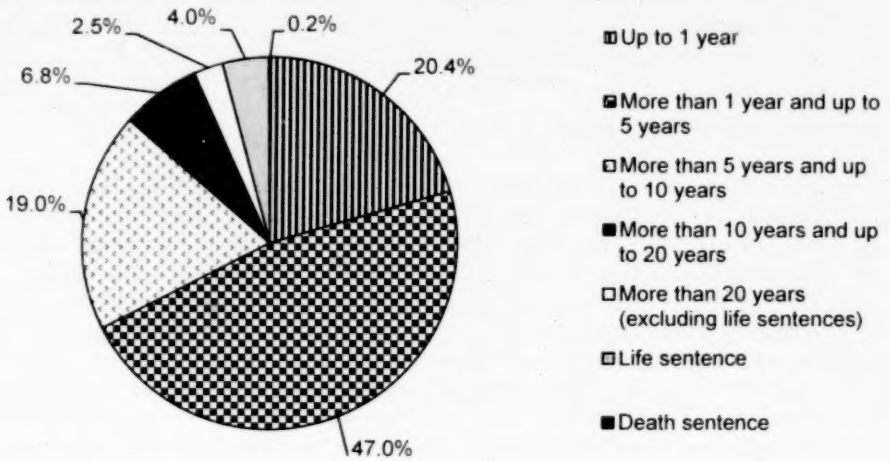
B. Length of sentences

27. The size and composition of the prison population depend on a number of factors, including the way in which the criminal justice system responds to crime (e.g. sentencing policies regulating the use of custodial sentences, conditional sentences, alternative measures and the length of sentences) and the capacity of the criminal justice system to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate offenders and other factors. Available data from 35 countries worldwide show that of the total number of persons held in prisons, penal institutions and correctional institutions in 2012, more than two thirds had received prison sentences of up to five years, while, at the other end of the spectrum, 6.5 per cent had received sentences of more than 20 years, including life sentences, and 0.2 per cent had been given death sentences (see figure 13).

28. Available data on the distribution of prisoners by the length of sentence given show a similar distribution for countries in Asia and Europe, but with a lower share of prisoners sentenced to 10 years or more in Asian countries than in European countries. Available data on a limited number of countries in Africa, the Americas and Oceania indicate a share of prisoners sentenced to 10 years or more that is significantly above the global average.

[14] Among the 17 countries with available data, 12 were from Europe, 2 from Asia, 2 from the Americas and 1 from Oceania. While the share of prisoners with a non-final sentencing decision ranged from 1 to 20 per cent, there was a much higher variability in the share of prisoners without any sentencing decision, ranging from 4 to 72 per cent of all prisoners.

Figure 13
Sentenced prisoners by length of final sentence, 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2013.

Note: The global total includes 35 countries, of which 2 countries are in Africa, 3 in the Americas, 6 in Asia, 22 in Europe and 2 in Oceania.

C. Sentenced prisoners, by principle offence

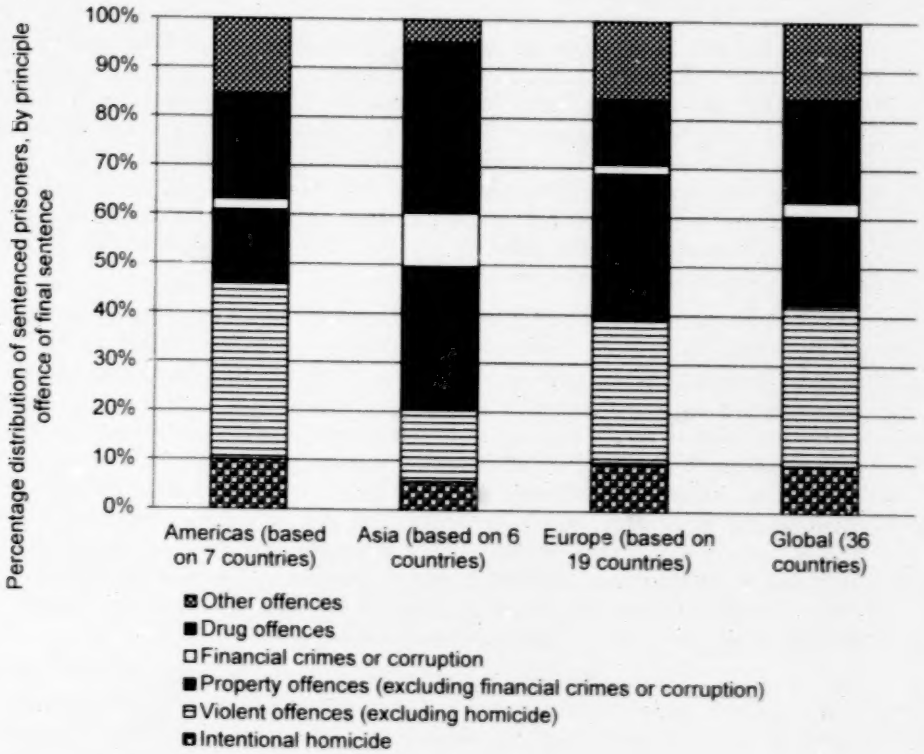
29. In all criminal justice systems, the gravity of the offence is the main determinant for the type and length of the sentence applicable to that type of crime. More serious offences (such as homicide and other violent offences) typically lead to longer prison sentences being pronounced by the court. It can therefore be expected that perpetrators of more serious offences are overrepresented among the prison population. Based on data for 36 countries worldwide, perpetrators of homicide make up 10 per cent of all sentenced prisoners (excluding unsentenced prisoners), while other violent offenders make up a further 33 per cent of sentenced prisoners. Persons convicted of property crimes (18 per cent) and financial crimes and corruption offences (3 per cent) make up smaller shares of the sentenced prison population. While there are large differences between individual countries, persons convicted for drug offences (drug possession and drug trafficking) make up 21 per cent of the sentenced prison population worldwide.[15]

30. There are notable regional differences in the share of sentenced prisoners by crime type. In the Americas, almost half of all sentenced prisoners were convicted for violent offences (10 per cent for homicide and 36 per cent for other violent

[15] Only a limited number of countries distinguish in their data between prisoners convicted of drug possession and of drug trafficking. In those countries that do distinguish between the two types of offence, eight countries have more prisoners convicted of drug trafficking than of drug possession, and three have more prisoners convicted of drug possession than of drug trafficking.

offences), compared with 40 per cent in Europe (10 and 30 per cent, respectively) and 20 per cent in Asia (6 and 15 per cent, respectively). Prisoners convicted for drug offences account for 21 per cent of all sentenced prisoners in the Americas, 35 per cent in Asia and 13 per cent in Europe, as shown in figure 14.

Figure 14
Sentenced prisoners by principle offence of final sentence, 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2013.

Note: The global total also includes two countries in Africa and two in Oceania.

D. Recidivism of prisoners

31. A considerable share of prisoners had served custodial sentences for other crimes prior to their current prison sentence. That share[16] serves as a direct indicator of recidivism among current prison inmates. Available data for 25 countries worldwide, mostly in Europe, indicate that, on average, 29 per cent of all persons held in prison in 2012 had been in prison previously, in relation to a different sentence. Of those individuals, 95 per cent were male and 5 per cent

[16] It is calculated as the share of persons held in prisons who have previously served another prison sentence out of the total prison population.

female, which is similar to the shares of men and women in overall prison populations, indicating that the male and female re-imprisonment rates are about the same.

E. Demographics of prison populations

32. Of all persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions in 2012, over 90 per cent were male, with only slight variations by region, ranging from 92 per cent in the Americas to 95 per cent in Africa. Over time, however, the total number of female prisoners (who constitute 5-8 per cent of the prison population) grew by 26 per cent between 2004 and 2012 — an increase far higher than that recorded for men (11 per cent). Consequently, the share of female prisoners (adult and children) among all persons detained rose from 6.5 to 7.3 per cent over the same period (see figure 15). The increase in the share of female prisoners was more pronounced in Europe (from 5.1 to 6.7 per cent), where the number of female prisoners grew by 34 per cent, while the number of male prisoners remained stable over the same period.

33. The treatment of child offenders is regulated by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as international standards and norms related to juvenile justice,[17] which stipulate that the deprivation of liberty of juveniles should be a disposition of last resort, limited to exceptional circumstances and for the minimum period necessary. Overall, a reduction in the number of children deprived of liberty was observed.[18] The number of children held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions worldwide decreased by 8 per cent between 2004 and 2012, bringing the percentage of all prisoners who are children down from 1.2 to 1.0 per cent. However, large variations exist at the regional level, and the substantial decreases in the number of children in prison observed in Europe (-45 per cent) and Asia (-14 per cent) were in contrast to important increases in the absolute number of children in prison in the Americas (a 69 per cent increase).

34. In many countries, foreign citizens make up a considerable share of persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions. That phenomenon is related to various aspects of globalization such as the growing social and economic interaction between countries, rising shares of foreign workers or residents in many countries worldwide, as well as increased mobility and international tourist flows.

35. According to available data, the number of foreign prisoners grew by 21 per cent between 2004 and 2012 (compared with a 5 per cent increase for native citizens). Accordingly, the worldwide share of foreigners among prisoners increased from 5.9 per cent in 2004 to 6.7 per cent in 2012. As shown in figure 15, that share has increased in all regions. While there is a large variation among individual

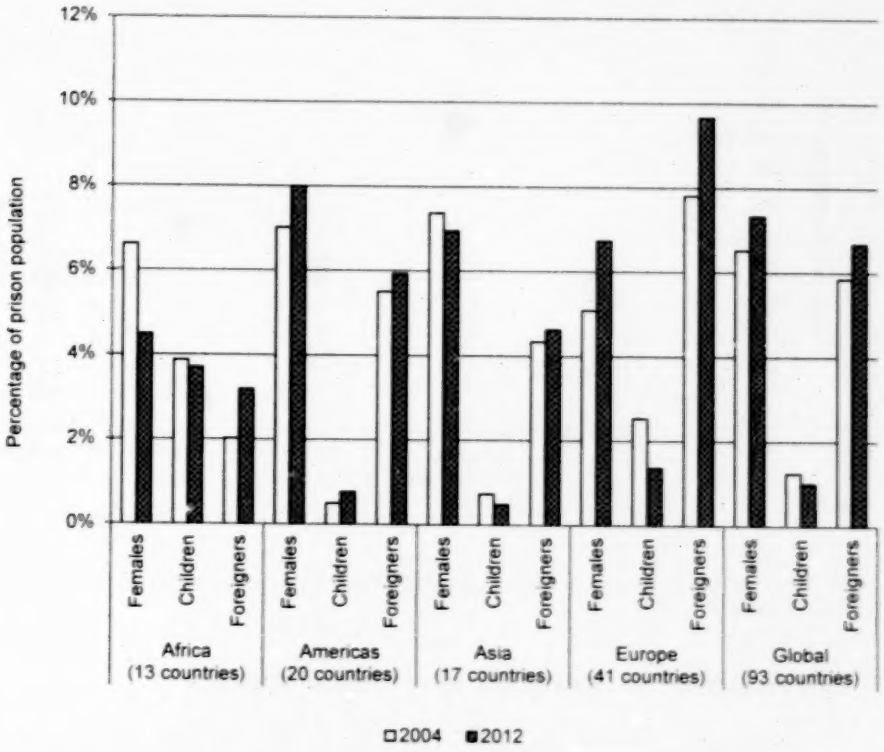
[17] These include the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty.

[18] Between 2006 and 2011, the rate of children deprived of liberty (both in prisons, penal and correctional institutions as well as institutions outside prison administration such as closed remand homes and reform schools) has decreased from 53 to 42 per 100,000 children (or 20 per cent) worldwide (see E/CN.15/2013/9).

countries, generally the percentage of foreign citizens among the prison population is higher in regions with larger shares of foreign residents, such as Europe (9.7 per cent in 2012) and the Americas (5.9 per cent) and lower in other regions (4.6 per cent in Asia, and in 3.2 per cent in Africa).

Figure 15

Share of prison population who are female, children and foreign citizens, 2004 and 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

Note: The global total also includes two countries in Oceania.

F. Deaths in prisons

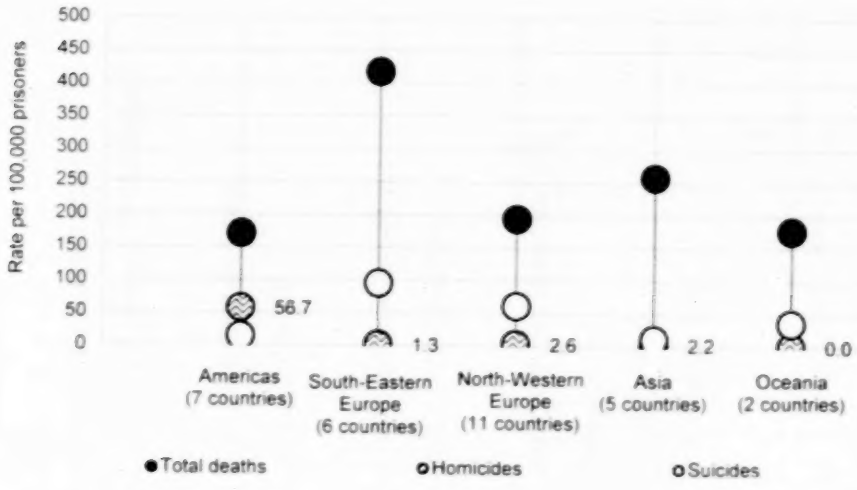
36. In accordance with international standards and norms, States have a special responsibility to ensure and respect the right to life in custodial settings.[19] Available data suggest that the mortality rate in prison settings (which includes both deaths from natural causes and those resulting from external causes) tends to be higher

[19] Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, principle 34; also see the report of the Special Rapporteur on Torture (E/CN.4/1995/34, para. 926 (g)).

than the rate for the general population. Among external causes, rates of homicide appear to be a greater problem in the Americas than in Europe, where suicide appears to be the main non-natural cause of death of inmates (see figure 16). In the seven countries in the Americas for which data are available, the homicide rate among prisoners (56.7 per 100,000 prisoners) is three times higher than the homicide rate for the general population (on average 19.1 per 100,000 population).

Figure 16

Total deaths, homicides and suicides of prisoners per 100,000 prison population, selected regions and subregions, 2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2013.

VI. International cooperation in criminal matters

37. Criminal activities increasingly cross national borders, while the principle of state sovereignty places limitations on the exercise of investigative and coercive powers of national law enforcement bodies outside of their own territory. The transnational nature of several crimes and the ease with which criminals cross national borders to escape justice has created a growing need for international cooperation in criminal matters and increasing efforts to facilitate such collaboration. A number of bilateral treaties and international conventions, including the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003, promote such international cooperation among States parties through provisions in the areas of mutual legal assistance, extradition, joint investigations, transfer of proceeds of crime and other matters. To review progress in such cooperation, the theme chosen for the thematic discussion of the Commission's twenty-third session is "International cooperation in criminal matters", and a special module of the 2013 United Nations Survey of Crime Trends

and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems asked countries to report relevant data on mutual legal assistance and extradition.[20]

A. Mutual legal assistance

38. The term "mutual legal assistance" refers to various types of formal legal assistance given by one State to another State to support the requesting State in the criminal justice process.[21]

39. For 2012, 30 countries reported data on mutual legal assistance to UNODC, and together they recorded a total of 17,207 incoming requests for mutual legal assistance from a foreign State and 12,906 outgoing requests for mutual legal assistance to a foreign State.[22] There is a large variation in the number of such requests between countries, with some countries reporting fewer than 10 outgoing and incoming requests for mutual legal assistance and other countries reporting thousands of requests. There is no obvious relationship between the population size of the reporting countries and the number of incoming or outgoing mutual legal assistance requests, since several less populous States received and made a greater number of requests than did some very populous States.

40. According to the available trend data for 27 countries — almost half of which were countries in Europe, a quarter were countries in Asia and the remaining quarter were countries in the Americas — from 2010 to 2012, the number of recorded outgoing requests for mutual legal assistance increased by 28 per cent, while the number of incoming requests for such assistance increased by 9 per cent, illustrating a growing level of requests for mutual legal assistance across borders, with around 75 per cent of reporting States showing an increase in the number of incoming mutual legal assistance requests between 2010 and 2012.

41. Over the three-year period 2010-2012, in each of the 27 countries for which data were available, States recorded an average of approximately 600 incoming and 400 outgoing requests for mutual legal assistance per year. On average, the 13 European countries for which data are available reported a higher use of mutual legal assistance than did countries in other regions: while each of the European countries recorded on average more than 1,000 incoming and almost 700 outgoing requests for mutual legal assistance per year, in selected countries in the Americas,

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[20] In many countries, such data are routinely compiled by the Ministry of Justice or by a designated central authority responsible for international cooperation in criminal matters. Art. 18, para. 13, of the Organized Crime Convention, for example, requires States parties to designate a central authority that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual legal assistance.

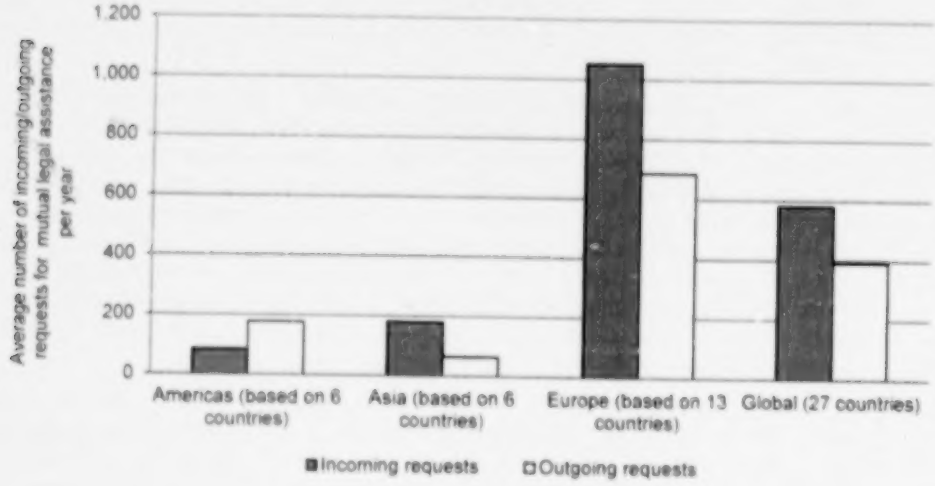
[21] "Mutual legal assistance" means assistance afforded by one State to another State in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to criminal matters, including with respect to the freezing, seizing and confiscation of proceeds and instrumentalities of crime and terrorist property, irrespective of the legal basis for such assistance.

[22] The term "incoming request" refers to mutual legal assistance received by reporting States, while "outgoing request" refers to mutual legal assistance sent by the reporting State. The difference between the two aggregates is due to the fact that the data correspond to a sample of responding countries (at the global level, incoming and outgoing requests should in principle coincide) and may also be due to differences in recording practices.

Asia and Oceania reporting information, a much lower number of requests per year was recorded (see figure 17).

Figure 17

Number of incoming and outgoing requests for mutual legal assistance per country, annual average for the period 2010-2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2013.

Note: The global total also includes two countries from Oceania.

42. The acceptance or denial of a mutual legal request is dependent upon a number of factors related to the substance and the procedure of the request, and not all requests for mutual legal assistance by one State will be granted by the foreign State that is requested to afford the assistance. Available data show that States that are requested to afford international legal assistance report that the large majority of incoming requests for mutual legal assistance have been formally granted, while States record much lower acceptance rates for outgoing requests for mutual legal assistance. From available information, it is not possible to assess the reasons for such a discrepancy.

43. Based on data from 13 countries, the share of incoming requests for mutual legal assistance that were considered granted over a three-year period was as high as 90 per cent, while only 26 per cent of outgoing requests were considered granted. Between 2010 and 2012 there was a notable decline in the percentage of requests granted in those 13 countries.[23]

[23] The share of both incoming and outgoing requests that were refused (i.e. formally denied in writing by the requested State) was between 1 and 4 per cent over the years 2010 to 2012, with no clear trend.

B. Extradition

44. A second pillar of international cooperation in criminal matters is the process of extradition: the surrender of an alleged or convicted criminal by one State to another State requesting the extradition of that person for prosecution or the enforcement of a sentence.[24] In order to facilitate the lawful extradition of persons wanted in another State, many States have concluded bilateral extradition treaties with other States or are party to regional arrangements containing provisions on the extradition of persons.

45. According to available data, the use of formal extradition procedures plays a far larger role in the criminal justice process in some States than in others. Irrespective of population size, some countries send and receive far more extradition requests than others. Moreover, even when extradition requests are made, they are often not granted by the requested State. There is also significant variability in the use of extradition requests between countries and regions, with reporting European countries making more use of extradition requests, on average, than reporting countries in other regions.

46. For 2012, 35 countries reported data on extradition requests to UNODC and together recorded a total of 3,025 incoming requests for extradition and 2,010 outgoing requests for extradition (excluding requests through the European arrest warrant[25] in most European countries). There is a wide variability of extradition requests reported by countries, ranging from none to several hundred per year. Available trend data for 29 countries indicate that from 2010 to 2012, the number of incoming requests for extradition increased by 10 per cent, while the number of outgoing requests fell by 24 per cent, a decline that reflects lower numbers of outgoing extradition requests from European countries.[26]

47. Similar to the higher use of mutual legal assistance, the 15 countries in Europe reporting on extradition requests on average send and receive requests for extradition more frequently than countries in other regions. From 2010 to 2012, on average each of the 29 countries recorded 81 incoming and 65 outgoing requests for extradition per year. The 15 countries from Europe recorded on average 130 incoming and 109 outgoing requests for extradition per year (not including European arrest warrants in most countries), while 6 countries in the Americas recorded an average of 40 incoming and 15 outgoing, and 6 countries in Asia recorded an average of 14 incoming and 19 outgoing extradition requests per year (figure 18).

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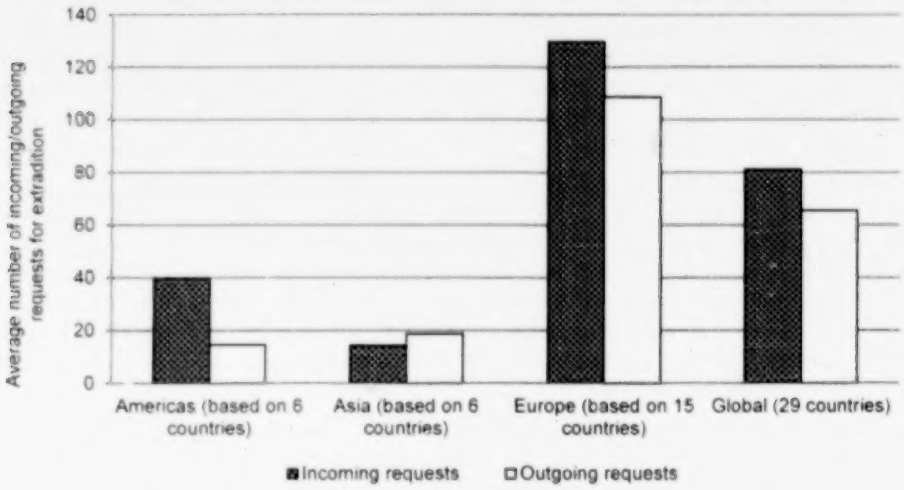
[24] In the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems for 2013, "extradition" means the decision to transfer, from one State to another, a person who is wanted in the requesting State for prosecution for an extraditable offence or for the imposition or enforcement of a sentence in respect of such an offence.

[25] The European arrest warrant system requires another Member State of the European Union to arrest and transfer a criminal suspect or sentenced person to the requesting State, for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or enforcing a custodial sentence.

[26] Data on extradition requests in Europe refer mainly to non-European Union cases that are not dealt with through the European arrest warrant system, except data from Austria and Ireland, which also include European arrest warrant cases. Since its entry into force in 2004, the European arrest warrant has become the main instrument for requesting extradition within Europe.

Figure 18
Average number of incoming and outgoing requests for extradition per country, 2010-2012



Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2013.

Note: Excluding European arrest warrant cases in most European countries. The global total includes two countries in Oceania.

48. Available data from 24 countries on the share of extradition requests granted by the requested State also indicate some large and persistent discrepancies. While on average 55 per cent of incoming extradition requests and 53 per cent of outgoing extradition requests were considered granted, there are important differences at the regional level, as shares of outgoing extradition requests not being granted in the 5 reporting countries of the Americas are higher than in the 6 reporting countries in Asia and the 11 reporting countries in Europe.

VII. Conclusions and recommendations

A. Conclusions

49. Statistical data on crime and criminal justice — criminal offences, persons suspected, persons convicted, persons held in prisons — produced by Member States and reported annually through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems are indispensable instruments for understanding crime patterns and trends and for developing evidence-based policies for crime prevention and criminal justice. Administrative data are particularly valuable for monitoring trends in the response of law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to crime. Global and regional trends relating to selected violent crimes, property crimes and drug offences also provide valuable information about the context in which national law enforcement and criminal justice actors operate and can serve as a benchmark for national policies and strategies. Yet, while data on

common crimes such as robbery and burglary are often available at the international level, there is a scarcity of comparable data on other, more complex types of crimes such as kidnapping for ransom, corruption offences, specific types of fraud, environmental crimes or offences related to organized crime or gang activities. Having a common understanding and definition of such types of crime would be a first step to measure levels and trends in such crimes. The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, currently being developed with the support of UNODC, will provide valuable methodological guidance on the measurement of such less common, yet increasingly important, crime types.

50. Data on police-recorded crime and the operations of the criminal justice system can capture only that part of criminal activities that come to the attention of the police. Complementary data can be obtained from crime victimization surveys that measure the experience of crime through sample surveys among the population of interest (such as the general population or businesses in a country). Victimization surveys can also provide information on crime not reported to authorities and it can provide additional data for crime prevention strategies or victim support measures. A comprehensive review of the state of statistics on crime and criminal justice is offered in the report of the Secretary-General on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development (E/CN.15/2014/10).

51. The availability of information on prison systems makes it possible to identify a number of challenges faced by criminal justice systems, in particular by national prison authorities. Statistics presented in this report summarize available data on some of the salient issues, including detainees with a non-final sentence, foreign prisoners, deadly violence in prison and the incidence of recidivism among prison populations. More comprehensive analysis would be possible in an ad hoc study on the conditions of prison populations.

B. Recommendations

52. **It is recommended that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:**

(a) Take note of the substantial share of detainees without a final sentence and encourage Member States to monitor the use and duration of pretrial detention in order to safeguard the right of all arrested or detained persons to be tried within a reasonable time or be released and to ensure compliance with the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems at both the pretrial and post-trial stage;

(b) Take note of the share of recidivist prisoners among the prison population and encourage Member States to monitor efforts in the field of the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, including information on the outcomes of evidence-based services and programmes and the amount of resources spent on such programmes;

(c) Take note of the increasing diversity of prison populations and encourages Member States to establish comprehensive systems of statistics on prison populations that are sensitive to the special needs and vulnerabilities of

certain categories of prisoners, including, but not limited to, women prisoners and foreign national prisoners, and to make use of the technical tools and guidance material prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard, including the *Handbook on Prisoners with Special Needs*, the *Handbook on Women and Imprisonment*, and the *Handbook on the International Transfer of Sentenced Persons*.